12 PAGES

The New York Times.

With Review of Books and Art

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,169. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897.—COPYRIGHTED, 1897, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Saturday: Light SNOWS, WARMER.
Wheat, 98⅝; corn, 29⅛; cotton, 7 5-16.
Stock market—Active and strong.

Page 1.

Sir John B. Thurston, Governor of Fiji, is critically ill.

By the breaking of ice at Marinette, Wis., five fishermen perished.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is seriously ill at his hotel in Albany.

Major McKinley yesterday decided that he would leave Canton March 1, arriving in Washington about noon March 2.

The State of Illinois has stopped the payment of debts and expenses to some extent, owing to a shortage of funds.

Senator Sherman announced yesterday that he had accepted the offer of Mr. McKinley to enter the Cabinet as Secretary of State.

The Cramps will soon open a cofferdam factory at Rockford, Ill., and will by next Fall have several such institutions in the West.

The Chicago Board of Health has shut off the water supplies of the public schools, on the ground that in its crude state the water is unfit to drink.

It is understood in Chicago that Controller Eckels will be the manager of the General Trust Company of that city, recently incorporated, with a capital of $5,000,000.

It is said in Ohio that possibly Gov. Bushnell may be elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy that will be caused by Sherman's entering the Cabinet.

Attorney General Harmon has expressed the opinion that by foreclosure proceedings the Government will recover the entire amount due from the Pacific Railways.

It was said at Washington yesterday that Senator Quay's opposition would keep Charles Emory Smith out of the Cabinet. It was also reported that a portfolio had been offered to Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania.

Tammany held primary elections in all the districts of the city. The chief interest centred in the Thirty-third, where the Hayes and Burke factions struggled for the leadership, and Hayes won by a good majority. In the Twenty-first district, the faction led by Donohue so overwhelmingly beat that led by Boese that the losers joined with the winners in a love feast. In the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth districts, dual sets of primaries were held, one by the Purroy men and one by the regulars. Accepting the claims of both sides, the regulars polled the larger vote.

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The Boston fish market is glutted and prices are much lower.

The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands is a society incorporated by New York City women.

Lieut. Charles E. Hays of the United States Army has resigned and accepted a commission in the Cuban Army.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday agreed to report favorably the Gear bill providing for a commission.

It is reported in Chicago that the Santa Fé Road has made arrangements by which it will control the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio and several members of his staff arrived in this city last night to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society at Delmonico's this evening.

Cubans were much pleased with the success of using their own stamps on letters. Letters bearing them were exhibited, but these had not passed through any United States Post Offices.

In the hearing of an application for a receiver for the Harrison International Telephone Company, at Chicago, yesterday, the Judge and counsel pronounced the concern fraudulent.

Thomas C. Platt received many letters and telegrams yesterday, congratulating him on his nomination to the Senatorship. Mr. Choate said he was content with the action of the Republican caucus.

It was reported yesterday that at a Cabinet Council in Madrid it was decided to Introduce reforms in Cuba at once. American interests in Cuba were said to have suffered by reason of Weyler's Bayate order. Consul General Lee sent a protest to Weyler.

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The Hudson County Teachers' Institute was held in Jersey City yesterday. Papers on teaching of literature, topical teaching, and other subjects were read.

In the Campbell will contest yesterday Lawyer Spink said Mr. Campbell expected his daughter to contest, and that he provided Mrs. Ash with the "sinews of war."

Members of schools belonging to the Interscholastic Athletic Association began at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night contests for the skating championships.

Statements were published to the effect that Louisville wheelmen at the Baltimore Assembly, indulged too freely in liquor, and suits for damages are threatened.

Company H shot for the Kemp and Clark Trophies at the Seventh Regiment range. Companies A and B are expected to do some high class work at the targets next week.

The joint committee of Brooklyn Aldermen and Queens County Supervisors will report favorably on the plans of Engineer John McLaughlin for the Newtown Creek Bridge.

Morris Kearn had a narrow escape yesterday morning from death in a fire, which damaged the house of his brother-in-law, Sigmund Bleyer, 413 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The Arbuckles broke ground for their proposed sugar refinery in Brooklyn yesterday. The refinery will have a daily capacity of about 6,000 pounds, and work on it will be pushed night and day.

Devlin & Co., after being in business as clothiers since 1843, made an assignment on account of reduced business and poor collections. The liabilities are said to be about $90,000.

United States Minister Albert S. Willis died in Hawaii on the 8th inst. of pneumonia. The body will be brought to the United States on the steamer Australia, which sailed on the 13th.

Members of the Washington Market Merchants' Association asked the Mayor yesterday to approve of a bill to legalize the display of goods on Vesey Street sidewalks. The Mayor did not give such approval.

The third of the series of dances given by the Up-Town Waldorf Dancing Class was held at the Waldorf. The fourth of Mrs. B. S. Church's dances was enjoyed at Sherry's. An informal dance was given at the Fencers' Club.

The trial of Police Captain Michael Sheehan for neglect of duty in not suppressing policy shops in his precinct was begun. The prosecution asked delay, as one of its chief witnesses had disappeared, but this was denied. One witness was heard, and the case went over until Monday.

Legislative leaders at Albany yesterday said that the Greater New York Commission probably could secure an extension of time for the completion of their work if the Commissioners should ask for it. A proposition was advanced for a special session to consider the charter.

Another large gathering favored the military tournament in Madison Square Garden last evening. Brooklyn's crack cavalrymen, Troop C, commanded by Capt. Clayton, made a most creditable showing and easily shared the honors of the evening with the famous Troop F of the Third United States Cavalry.

The F. J. Kaldenberg Company, makers of pipes and smokers' articles, which was burned out some weeks ago, had been robbed of stock from time to time. Detectives found a well-equipped factory in Worth Street, and Mr. Kaldenberg identified nearly $6,000 worth of stock and machinery there, stolen from his place. His company's head salesman was arrested, and warrants are said to be out for other employers who are missing.

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It is expected that the resolution for an international monetary conference will pass the Senate with little debate.

Alphonse L. Pinart of Paris is in this city, where he recently came from Honduras. He says he found gold in plenty there, especially in the Province of Olancho.

Gen. Wagor Swayne was in Washington yesterday in the interests of the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey, which is to construct a cable to Japan, via Honolulu.

Commissioner Lyman yesterday made a report to the Legislature covering the operations of the State Excise Department for the first six months under the Raines law.

Two members of the Canadian Parliament are in Washington in an unofficial capacity sounding Congressmen on the subject of closer trade relations between the United States and the Dominion.

THE LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Lexow offered a resolution for a joint committee to investigate trusts and monopolies. In the House the bill for a Hall of Records in this city was advanced to third reading. The Legislature has adjourned until Monday evening.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Payne of New York objected to the passage of a bill by the House to pay a judgment in favor of the steamer Lady of the Lake, for injuries received in collision with the United States ship Gettysburg, and it went over. A pension of $100 per month was granted to the widow of Gen. John Gibbon, after a warm debate. Various other pension bills were passed.

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Gen. Eloy Alfaro has been elected President of Ecuador.

Sir Travers Twiss, the eminent English writer on international law, died at London yesterday.

Buda-Pesth police on Thursday raided the apartments of the Princess Chimay, whom they suspected of being a Russian spy.

Col. Pepper's Kentucky thoroughbreds were sold at auction yesterday. Mrs. Pepper bought them in at low figures.

About thirty messenger boys in Wall Street struck and held a meeting, which was turned into a stampede when news came that new boys were being taken on.

The National Democratic Club, a social and political organization, was formed in Brooklyn last night by prominent adherents of the Shepard Democracy.

The English Government yesterday announced that an international conference would be held to devise means for protecting Europe from the bubonic plague.

At London yesterday Douglas J. Neame secured a divorce from his wife, formerly Miss Henriques of this city. Frank Ellison was named in the suit as co-respondent.

A false alarm of attempted burglary called a large force of policemen, headed by Capt. Grant, to the Seamen's Savings Bank, at Wall and Pearl Streets, last night.

Capt. Boisragon and Consular Officer Locke of the Niger coast force have arrived at New Benin. It is believed that all other members of their party were killed by the natives.

Sheriff Tamsen began an investigation of the escape of Federal prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail. The three who got away were not recaptured. United States officers freely and sharply commented on the facility for escape from the prison.

The first of the interclub matches arranged by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club took place at the clubhouse in this city. The opposing teams were from the Melrose (Mass.) Athletic Club. There were whist, billiards, pool, and bowling. The home team won in the events 5 to 3.

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Mrs. Delia Quinn, widow of Thomas Quinn, who was a Brooklyn real estate dealer, has discovered that her husband transferred, as an alleged unmarried man, valuable property in Brooklyn and this city, and she will sue for her dower rights.

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Theophilus B. Steele, a lawyer, of 92 Liberty Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday charged by Clara A. Davenport, his former typewriter, and George C. Williams of issuing worthless checks. He was locked up.

The Charter Commission yesterday listened to suggestions on charities, the power of the Building Department, and taxation. William E. Rogers suggested taxation by boroughs. Thomas G. Shearman and Wheeler H. Peckham opposed taxation of personal property. A sub-committee of the commission was closeted with Corporation Counsel Scott for a long time yesterday.

Jacob Nelson, a supposed burglar, was found in the parlor of the parsonage of the German Baptist Church, in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He had locked the door. A policeman forced it open in time to see Nelson drop out of the back window. The neighborhood was aroused. Nelson proceeded as far as the yard of Dr. Strauss' home, where a fox terrier delayed his progress until the policeman made the arrest.

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A FIFTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

Depositors in the National Bank of Illinois Receiving Their Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Controller Eckels was in the city to-day signing checks for the first 50 per cent. dividend to be paid the depositors in the National Bank of Illinois.

"Mr. McKeon, the receiver, will be ready on Monday," said Mr. Eckels, "to pay out $4,000,000 as the first dividend of 50 per cent. That's pretty quick work, paying a dividend within thirty days after a bank is closed.

"When the bank closed its liabilities were estimated at $12,000,000, but these have been scaled down to less than $10,000,000, and there is money enough on hand to pay 50 per cent. of this amount. There is no telling what the bank will realize. It will pay the depositors, I believe, every cent, and the stockholders believe there will be something left for them.

"As to the situation, I think there will be but few more, if any, bank failures. Confidence is returning, and business is bound to improve in the near future. I am satisfied that the outlook is much brighter than it was."

Elliott and Gay to Shoot at Birds.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—On the grounds of the Kentucky Gun Club to-morrow, J. A. R. Elliott, champion live-bird shot of the country, will meet J. D. Gay, the Kentucky champion, who has challenged Elliott for the championship of the United States. Many of the "crack" shots of the country will be in attendance. Elliott is the favorite in spite of his handicap. He will stand at thirty-one yards, with a Winchester pump gun; Gay will shoot from twenty-nine yards, with a Parker hammerless. The contest will be under association rules, at 100 birds. The side purse is $200.

Boston Merchants' Association Banquet

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The annual banquet of the Boston Merchants' Association took place to-night at the Hotel Vendome. Among the speakers were William C. Cornwell of Buffalo, who discussed the currency question, and W. Bourke Cockran of New York, who spoke on "The Moral and Material Prosperity of the United States."

Col. Mosby's Mother Dead.

BEDFORD CITY, Va., Jan. 15.—Col. John S. Mosby's mother died here to-day.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CLAIMS

BY FORECLOSURE THE GOVERNMENT MAY RECOVER THEM.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HARMON'S OPINION

J. Pierpont Morgan, the Vanderbilts, Huntington, and Others Said to be Ready to Purchase the Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—"There is good reason for thinking that the Government will be able through foreclosure to get every cent due it from the Pacific roads."

Attorney General Harmon said this yesterday to a personal friend, in private conversation. The Attorney General declines to talk for publication on this subject, but his refusal to discuss the situation in an interview is due to his caution, rather than to any disinclination to take the country into his confidence.

Judge McGuire of California is also confident that the Government will be reimbursed by the proper handling of the foreclosure proceedings. The Huntington crowd is willing to do much better than the terms offered in the bill. This was made manifest promptly on the bill's defeat by Chairman Powers, who, notwithstanding he had said in debate that the terms in the bill were the very best the Pacific roads would give or accept, according to one's way of looking at it, asked that the bill be recommitted.

Congressman Hubbard of Missouri, who led the fight against the bill on the floor to such a satisfactory end, is, like the Attorney General, confident that the Government is now in a position to reimburse itself for the losses it has sustained through its connection with the Pacific Roads.

"I don't want to say just what terms the Government can get," Mr. Hubbard said to-day. "I don't think it would be wise to publish them now, but you can rest assured that I satisfied myself fully on that point before I made the point I did against the bill. I want to see the Government get the best of this. Had I not known that I could get much better terms than those offered by the Funding bill I should not have made the fight I did.

"It is a matter of business with the Government. The roads owe the Government a big debt, and it is proper that the Government should take steps to get payment. The first step was to kill the funding bill, and we did so. Now comes the next step, and the result will be satisfactory to the Government."

From 1871 to 1894 these two roads earned a net profit of 5 per cent., $280,000,000. It does not, therefore, seem unreasonable to think that $171,000,000 can be obtained for them under foreclosure, particularly when the Vanderbilts are especially anxious to get them to complete a system of railroad under their management from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

J. Pierpont Morgan wants the roads, and so, too, do C. P. Huntington and an English syndicate. It is in consideration of these facts that the Attorney General, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hubbard, and others are so confident that the Government will get out of the situation fully reimbursed, and that, too, with comparatively little delay.

FAVORING THE GEAR BILL.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads Wants a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads, after a long session, this morning agreed to report favorably the Gear bill, providing for a commission consisting of the Attorney General and the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior for the settlement of the debts of those roads. The bill is similar to that introduced in the House, and is identical with the substitute which was offered in the House by Representative Harrison Monday, when the Refunding bill was defeated.

At Mr. Morgan's suggestion the following proviso was added at the end of Section 4, which fixes the basis of settlement, and with this agreed to the bill was ordered favorably reported by a unanimous vote:

"That said Commissioners, in making any settlement under this act shall reserve to Congress the right to regulate or prescribe the rates of tolls or charges for the transportation of freights or passengers to be charged on any or all of said railroads, and all other rights and powers, in respect of said railroads and railroad companies, as they now exist."

LEFT HER HUSBAND IN HAWAII.

Mrs. W. W. Dimond Sails for San Francisco—A Man with Her.

HONOLULU, Jan. 7.—Mrs. W. W. Dimond, wife of the eldest son of the late Gen. W. H. Dimond and grandson of the late John Thomas Waterhouse of Honolulu, sailed for San Francisco last Friday. Her friend, Charles D. Wilson, a bookkeeper for the Hobron Drug Company, was a passenger on the same steamer.

Mrs. Dimond is a beautiful woman of about thirty. She was married to Mr. Dimond ten years ago at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where one of the large business establishments of his grandfather, J. T. Waterhouse, was located. The couple came to Honolulu, and a few years later a daughter was born to them. They had a beautiful home at Waikiki, and, to all appearances, lived a happy life.

Mr. Wilson is thirty years old, of fine physique, handsome face, and a pleasant demeanor. He comes from Seattle. He was married in that city Dec. 24, 1894, to Miss Jessie French, sister of Richard French, manager of the Orpheum Theatre, Denver, and sailed at once for Honolulu.

Wilson and Mrs. Dimond became associated in private theatricals. Their intimacy attracted the attention of Mrs. Wilson, who returned to Denver. Dimond separated from his wife, and now, it is said, has begun proceedings for divorce.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Jan. 15.—Major M. A. Higley of this city, the father of Mrs. W. W. Dimond, denies that his daughter eloped from Honolulu with Charles D. Wilson. He says his daughter came to San Francisco upon the advice of physicians to recover from the effect of cruel treatment inflicted upon her by her husband, who had brought suit for divorce at Honolulu.

Major Higley says his daughter made answer to the bill with counter charges, and would leave San Francisco to-day by the steamer Coptic for Honolulu to fight the case.

Major Higley is positive Mrs. Dimond traveled alone while on the voyage from Honolulu.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S PLANS.

Will Leave Canton for Washington March 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15.—President-elect McKinley has made his wants known relative to his trip to Washington. His mother, wife, brother, and nieces will accompany him. On account of the age of his mother, Mr. McKinley has made a special request of the Pennsylvania Company, that the train bearing the Presidential party to Washington be run on a slow schedule, in order not to have too great a strain on the old lady.

Mr. McKinley has requested that, if possible, the special train leave Canton at 3 P. M. the afternoon of March 1, and the running time be arranged so that the train will arrive in Washington about 11 A. M., March 2.

Major McKinley's escort will leave about four or five hours ahead of the Presidential train, in order that the former may arrive in Washington in time to get off the dust of travel and make a presentable appearance when they escort McKinley from the depot to the Ebbitt House.

Chairman Hanna will leave Cleveland for Washington two or three days before McKinley, and will be on hand to ride with him to the hotel. The infantry escort, the Eighth Regiment, will leave Canton four hours ahead of McKinley, on a special train, while the Cleveland troop will do the same thing at Cleveland, both arriving in Washington about the same time.

Major McKinley's train will consist of two private cars, one of which will be used by himself and family; two sleeping cars, one baggage car a dining car, and a car for the transportation of the committee and newspaper correspondents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Herbert has ordered the Naval Cadets from Annapolis to attend the inauguration and march in the parade. They will not stay away from the Naval Academy over night.

AN EMPTY STATE TREASURY.

Embarrassment at the Capital of Illinois from a Lack of Funds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 15.—Payment has been stopped by the State of Illinois on nearly everything except legislative expenses, because the State Treasury is empty and there is no money on hand with which to redeem the Auditor's warrants.

The embarrassment of the situation has prevented the transfer of the office to Treasurer Hertz, and Henry Wulff returned to Chicago to-day without turning over the depleted cash box to his successor. It may be accomplished next week.

The State Auditor has issued warrants upon the general revenue fund to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000 which have not been presented for payment, but which will be accepted by the State Treasurer probably within a few days. The redemption of these will leave only $180,000 in the Illinois State Treasury, which is not sufficient to pay the running expenses of the State until more revenue is received from the tax collections next April.

Auditor McCullough has suspended the issue of warrants and will not let through anything except bills for the expenses of the General Assembly, the expenses of the Supreme and other Courts, and like important matters. These he will continue to draw as long as money remains, but all else will be held up indefinitely. This condition was anticipated a year ago.

BUSHNELL MAY BE A SENATOR.

Possible the Ohio Legislature May Elect Him to Succeed Sherman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 15.—It is predicted by many politicians here that Gov. Bushnell will call the General Assembly in special session to choose a successor to Senator Sherman when he resigns.

The present Legislature is the same that elected Foraker to the Senate, and it is believed it would elect Bushnell to succeed Sherman if the Governor should urge it to that course.

Two More Ballots in Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Jan. 15.—At the Populist caucus this morning it was decided to break away from Judge Claggett, and in the balloting in the joint session of the Legislature twenty-four out of the twenty-five Populist votes were thrown to A. J. Crook. The five Democrats also voted for Crook, making his total twenty-nine. Dubois got twenty-six votes. Two ballots were taken. Crook got twenty-eight votes on the second ballot. The other votes were scattered.

Kerens Nominated in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—Richard C. Kerens was nominated for United States Senator to succeed Senator Vest by the Republican caucus last night, receiving 30 votes, against 26 cast for C. I. Filley. The honor is an empty one, as it is conceded Senator Vest will be elected to succeed himself.

Mitchell's Fight in Oregon.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 15.—John H. Mitchell was the unanimous choice of the caucus held by the Republican members of the Legislature last evening for United States Senator. The opposition is determined to prevent, if possible, the organization of the lower house, and so prevent Mitchell's election.

No Opposition to Teller.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 15.—The election of the United States Senator will take place next Tuesday. It was tacitly agreed to-day that no candidate should be presented by either party against Senator Teller, so that he will be chosen to succeed himself without opposition.

North Dakota Senatorship.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 15.—The Democrats and Populists have nominated Dr. Bentley of Bismarck for United States Senator. The formal ballot will be taken by both houses next Tuesday, and Hansbrough (Rep.) probably will be elected.

THE CRAMPS' NEW PROJECT.

Will Manufacture Cofferdam and Ship Padding in the West.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Edwin S. Cramp, one of the firm of Philadelphia shipbuilders, was in Chicago yesterday concluding arrangements for opening a factory in Rockford for the manufacture of cofferdam, or ship padding, from cornstalks. Speaking of the enterprise, Mr. Cramp said: "Our experiments with this new cofferdam material have shown that it is the most perfect in its action of anything of the kind ever used. The factory we are about to open at Rockford is only one of a group of factories that we intend to open in the West before another Autumn."

MR. SHERMAN HAS ACCEPTED

CONSENTS TO SERVE AS THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

NO OTHER PORTFOLIO GIVEN OUT

It Is Believed at Canton that ex-Gov. Long Will Represent New England in the Cabinet—Gen. Alger's Chances.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Senator Sherman this afternoon authorized the positive announcement that he had accepted the portfolio of State in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Senator Sherman arrived at the house about 11 o'clock, and left for Washington at 2 o'clock. He had a long talk with Major McKinley, and they discussed many men and measures. The formation of the Cabinet was the main topic of conversation.

Senator Sherman later said appointments and the organization of the work in his department would not be considered till after the inauguration of President McKinley. It is understood that the appointment of a First Assistant Secretary of State was not discussed to-day, but the gossips have it that John Russell Young of Philadelphia is under consideration. Senator Sherman was in excellent spirits, and seemed full of vigor.

Long's Chances Good.

At luncheon with Major McKinley to-day were Senators Sherman and Burrows and ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts.

The visit of ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts, following so closely upon that of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, is construed to mean that he is not unwilling to accept a place in Major McKinley's Cabinet. Senator Lodge assured Major McKinley that there were no objections to the appointment of Gov. Long on the part of the Massachusetts Republicans, and it may be deemed reasonably certain that he will be the New England member of the Cabinet.

Major McKinley and Gov. Long had a long talk, and the latter left for the East by way of Cleveland at 4:30 P. M.

It is not thought that the particular place in the Cabinet which is likely to be offered to Gov. Long has been determined. No tender of a portfolio was made to-day. Gov. Long said he simply came to confer with Major McKinley.

Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan came to see the President-elect in the interests of Gen. Alger, who he hopes will be appointed Secretary of War. Senator Burrows said the Republicans of Michigan had counted upon Gen. Alger, and that he had the hearty indorsement of the two Senators. Gen. Alger's appointment is also being urged by the old soldiers of the Union armies. Senator Burrows did not indicate that the portfolio had been tendered to Gen. Alger, but the belief is pretty strong here that it will be. The differences that exist between Senator Sherman and Gen. Alger have been adjusted and form no obstacle whatsoever to the appointment of Gen. Alger to the Cabinet. This is stated upon high authority.

Milholland in Canton.

Representative R. B. Mahany of Buffalo and John Milholland of New York City, who is said to be a candidate for Collector of the Port, were among Major McKinley's callers to-day. Mr. Milholland came from Cleveland, where he held a long conference this morning with Mark Hanna.

It is said that Milholland came as a representative of Cornelius Bliss to explain complications that will prevent the acceptance of the Navy portfolio by Bliss.

QUAY OPPOSES SMITH.

Representative Harmer a Pennsylvania Possibility.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Charles Emory Smith's chances for the Cabinet were smashed to-day by an intimation from Senator Quay that Smith was not the man for a Cabinet place. It can be asserted with much positiveness that no Pennsylvanian whom Quay opposes will go into the Cabinet.

A distinguished official said to-day:

"I have just been informed by a man for whom I will vouch, who was told by a man for whom he will vouch, that Mrs. Harmer told him last night that Congressman Harmer of Pennsylvania had received the offer of a Cabinet place."

"How does Quay regard Harmer?"

"With indifference rather than animosity. Harmer belonged to the combine, but he refused to antagonize Quay, and Quay is a grateful man. I don't think that Quay would work for Harmer, but I believe he would not oppose him."

Gen. McCook's Name Mentioned.

A movement was started yesterday favoring a place for Gen. Anson G. McCook in President McKinley's Cabinet. Cornelius N. Bliss's statement that he was not to be a member of the Cabinet has left the New York State's situation practically at sea, and now most of the talk is about Gen. McCook, Gen. Porter, and Col. Fred Grant, with an occasional allusion to Gen. Tracy as a possible candidate for his old place as Secretary of the Navy. Commissioner of Public Works Collis said yesterday that Gen. McCook ought to be an acceptable candidate to Mr. Platt for Secretary of the Navy; because, while elected as an anti-Platt delegate to the St. Louis Convention, he voted for Gov. Morton's nomination for President.

CANNOT OPEN THE VAULT.

Officials of a Louisville Bank in a Strange Predicament.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—There is $250,000 in gold locked up in the vaults of the German Insurance Bank, and the officers are having a hard time getting at it.

The late President of the bank, Joseph Fischer, was the only person who knew the combination, and when he died, three weeks ago, it was supposed he left a memorandum of the combination so the vault could be unlocked. No such memorandum could be found, and a dozen methods have been tried in vain to open the door. Experts were called in, but could do nothing.

Since Monday, men have been at work drilling through the iron plates. The workmen expected to finish to-day, but as the work advanced it grew more difficult, and it will be some days more before the steel door can be penetrated.

Auctioneer Phil C. Kidd Drops Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 15.—At 10 o'clock to-night Capt. Phil C. Kidd, the most noted auctioneer of thoroughbreds in America, fell dead at the home of his mother, in this city. He was fifty-eight years of age.

FIJI'S GOVERNOR IS ILL.

Great Britain Likely to Lose One of Its Ablest Representatives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—The steamer Monowai brought the following Samoan advices:

Sir John B. Thurston, Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, is at present critically ill, and his recovery is doubtful.

If the worst should happen, his loss to British interests in the Pacific will be almost irreparable, as long experience has enabled him to acquire great knowledge of the best methods of dealing with island matters.

CHAIRMAN HACKETT ILL.

Confined to His Room in an Albany Hotel.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee is seriously ill at the Kenmore Hotel.

At a consultation of physicians, at which Drs. Van Derveer and Ward were present, his complaint was diagnosed as "acute congestion of the kidneys, due probably to food eaten three or four days ago."

Several times to-day rumors have been in circulation that Mr. Hackett was dead.

Mr. Hackett came here to look after Mr. Platt's interests in the caucus for United States Senator, reaching the city Wednesday morning. He had been in bed nearly the entire day Tuesday, and was so ill on the train coming from New York that he could not sit up. He has not left his room since he reached his hotel. Mrs. Hackett arrived this afternoon.

LAKE FISHERMEN PERISH.

Fatal Result of the Ice Breaking at Marinette, Wis.

MARINETTE, Wis., Jan. 15.—At 1:30 this afternoon a strong gale sprang up, and the ice in the bay suddenly began to move out. Within ten minutes there was a wide space between the moving ice and the shore.

A number of fishermen were seen running about on the moving ice, frantically signaling for help. At 2 o'clock two boats were manned and started out to reach the moving ice floe.

The fishermen on the ice numbered between thirty and forty. All but five of them got ashore in safety, but these five are believed to have perished. The names of the probable victims are Edward Hoffman, Nels Malson, Charles Neelan, Manuel Holgren, and M. Johnson. Three of them have families.

ECKELS TO BE A BANKER.

Understood He Will Manage the General Trust Company of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The General Trust Company, incorporated last Saturday at Springfield, with a capital of $5,000,000, probably will be managed by Controller Eckels.

The organizers are all foreigners, and the organization will get its money from European sources. The books will be open for a limited amount of subscription the latter part of next week. The promoters have been in this country for a little over three months. A Dearborn Street banker is authority for the statement that the management of the company will be in the hands of Controller Eckels.

The promoters were in Washington six weeks ago, and it is surmised they made arrangements at that time with the Controller to take charge of the big financial association.

It is believed he will resign the Controllership before his term of office expires.

CHICAGO'S FILTHY WATER.

It Is So Bad It Is Not Allowed in the Public Schools.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—On account of the filthy drinking water supplied by the city, the Board of Health ordered the Board of Education to put in filters.

The Board of Education did not consider filters effective, and refused to obey the order, whereupon the Board of Health shut off the water from all the schools.

The city's water can only be used safely after it has been thoroughly boiled. The Board of Health advises this. Even then its odor and taste are unpleasant.

The thirst of the school children has increased to alarming proportions, and to slake it they take boiled water, milk, ginger ale, and mineral water in bottles to school to the demoralization of discipline.

In order to avoid irregular drinking going on all the time, some teachers let the children drink every half hour in unison.

The instructors call out:

"Attention! Water bottles!

"Present—water bottles.

"Uncork—water bottles.

"Drink—stop.

"Cork—water bottles.

"Return—water bottles."

Then the class in mental arithmetic is called.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are light local snows, slightly warmer.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the lake region and from the Mississippi westward over the Rocky Mountains. It has remained about stationary in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, and risen rapidly over California. An area of low pressure is central north of Lake Superior, and the barometer is highest northeast of New England. It is warmer, except in the Southern States and on the Atlantic coast, where the temperature has remained about stationary. Local showers have prevailed on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States. Light local snows are reported from the upper lake region and New York, New England, and Pennsylvania. Partly cloudy and slightly warmer weather is indicated for the central valleys and Southern States and clearing weather, preceded by local snows, for the Middle Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Weather Bureau. 1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	24	28	29
6 A. M.	23	29	30
9 A. M.	23	30	31
12 M.	25	30	32
4 P. M.	26	31	31
6 P. M.	24	30	32
9 P. M.	21	31	33
12 P. M.	21	31	32

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31¼
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date, 1896	24
Corresponding date for last 20 years	29

TAMMANY AT THE POLLS

HAYES WON THE LEADERSHIP IN HIS DISTRICT.

PURROY DID NOT BEAT THE REGULARS

Contestants in the Twenty-first District Were Overwhelmingly Defeated and Joined with the Victors in a Love Feast.

The Tammany primary elections were held in all of the Assembly districts of the city last night, for the election of delegates to the General Committee and the district committees. There were only three real contests, one in the Thirty-third, another in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and another in the Twenty-third District.

The great fight was in the Thirty-third District, which furnished one of the most notable primary elections recently held in this city. Men stood in line for hours, waiting for a chance to cast their ballots. Three arrests on charges of illegal voting were made. The faction headed by Nicholas J. Hayes and Louis Davidson defeated the faction headed by the old leaders, Williams H. Burke and Civil Justice Fallon. The Hayes-Davidson vote was 873, and the Burke-Fallon vote was 608.

In the Twenty-first District the ticket headed by the old leader, Matthew Donohue, defeated the ticket headed by Clifford Boese and John E. Kelly by a vote of 940 to 230.

The voting was reported as unusually heavy in districts even where there were no contests. The amicable settlement of the dispute between Alderman Brown and Patrick Divver in the Second District prevented a contest there. Brown and Divver and Thomas J. Foley were all elected. F. J. O'Connor will be the leader.

There were dual primaries in both the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, owing to the Purroy bolt. The regulars and the Purroy men each held their own primaries. The voting was very much heavier at the regular than at the Purroy primaries. Mr. Purroy sang his anti-Sheehan battle hymn.

Several men who supported sound money in the last campaign have been returned as members of the General Committee. The list of these includes ex-Mayor Grant, ex-Mayor Gilroy, ex-Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan, Randolph Guggenheimer, ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, and ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan.

The name of Richard Croker appears on the list of delegates elected from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. He lives in the district, but his name has not appeared on the list of Tammany's General Committee for two years. It formerly appeared on the list from the Twentieth District, but was dropped at Mr. Croker's request two years ago.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was also elected from the Twenty-ninth, as were also Maurice Untermyer, Louis Steckler of Temple Court, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., ex-Police Justice Feitner, and Rollin M. Morgan. Civil Justice McCrea, who was elected to his present position as an anti-Tammany man, and Arthur C. Butts were elected from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

There was no contest in the Fourteenth District, the Oakley ticket being elected without opposition.

In the districts where contests were expected the primaries were opened at 2 P. M., and closed at 9 P. M. In the other districts the primaries were held from 7 to 9 P. M.

An unexpected fight broke out against W. E. Stillings, in the Twenty-third District, and it was still undecided at an early hour this morning.

Stillings Finds Opposition.

There was a surprise in the Twenty-third District, caused by the opposition that developed against the ticket headed by W. E. Stillings and John C. Adams, and which was led by James F. Reilly and Erastus Hamilton. The other names on both tickets were the same. A squad of policemen was in attendance, and cleared the polling place as soon as the polls were closed. Then a long wrangle followed, which prevented an early count of the vote. Hard words were used, but no blows were struck. Only one ballot had been taken out of the box up to 11 o'clock, and the wrangle was all about that. Inasmuch as the General Committee elects the leader, it is almost certain that Mr. Stillings will be continued as leader.

There was a slight contest against John B. Sexton in the Nineteenth District, led by Henry C. Wilcox. The primary was held at 403 Columbus Avenue. Rows among members of the rival factions led to policemen being sent for, but no arrests were made. Ex-Sheriff Sexton's ticket won by a vote of about 4 to 1. M. F. Cummings will be associate leader.

A VICTORY FOR HAYES.

His Faction in the Thirty-third Wins by 873 to 608.

As had been expected, the fight in the Thirty-third District was particularly exciting. It resulted in the victory of the Hayes faction by a vote of 873 to 608. So much personal feeling had been injected into the contest that every effort was made to bring out the entire Tammany vote of the district, and it was even hinted that Republicans were being voted by both sides. The contest for the leadership was between William H. Burke and Nicholas J. Hayes. So bitter was the feeling that Capt. Haughey of the Twenty-ninth Precinct thought it prudent to be on hand early with about sixty men, and they succeeded in maintaining good order.

Although the polls did not open until 2 o'clock, the line of voters began forming early in the forenoon. The polling place was at the Stuyvesant Club, at 249 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and before 2 o'clock the line extended west nearly to Third Avenue. The Hayes men wore red badges, with the inscription: "Our Choice for Leader, Nicholas J. Hayes." The Burke enthusiasts wore purple badges, inscribed: "Burke and Victory." During the day men were employed to carry transparencies up and down the line, which were inscribed as

also alleged that some of the Burke workers had gained access to the room where the Hayes ballots were being folded, and had inserted a number of their own ballots in the bundle that had been prepared for the Hayes workers.

Michael J. Walsh, the defeated candidate for the Assembly, was the Inspector for the Burke faction and Alfred J. Johnson looked after the interests of the Hayes people. Daniel Donegan, a member of the central organization, completed the board. There were numerous challenges, especially by the Burke watchers, and as a result the voting was rather slow.

When the polls were closed, at 9 o'clock, about 400 men were still in line, waiting to vote.

The total vote cast was 1,481. The count was very slow, and it was after 11 o'clock when the tellers announced that Hayes had received 873 votes and Burke 608. The announcement was received with cheers from the Hayes adherents. Mr. Burke declined to talk on the result. Mr. Hayes simply said that he would do all in his power to make the organization more democratic.

There were three arrests during the day for alleged illegal voting.

PURROY HAS HIS PRIMARY.

He Measures Strength with Sheehan in Two Districts.

There were two sets of primaries in both the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, owing to Henry D. Purroy's refusal to follow the plan mapped out by the Tammany Executive Committee. At the Purroy primary in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District it was estimated that about 500 votes were actually cast, and that 1,300 persons were present. At the Purroy primary in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District 370 votes were cast. At the regular Tammany primary in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, where Commissioner Haffen headed the ticket, 2,480 votes were cast. At the regular primary in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District 1,454 votes were cast.

In the Thirty-fourth District the anti-Sheehan organization, under the leadership of Jacob Seabold, one of Purroy's lieutenants, held its primary at the Osceola Club House. Mr. Purroy's friends were promptly on hand and no one appeared to oppose their ticket. The polls were open from 7 until 9 P. M., and 370 votes were cast. Leader Seabold said that he could have got out 1,000 more if it had been necessary.

The clubhouse was crowded with Purroy supporters during the evening, and a quartet enlivened the occasion by singing "Purroy's Battle Hymn" several times during the voting. Among the former organization men who voted were James Degreau, George B. McWhinney, William G. Walters, Max K. Kahn, and John Kennedy. Kennedy has been connected with Tammany Hall for forty-odd years. George Black, who, during the recent election, held sixteen cart-tail meetings in one night, was one of the first to vote.

Mr. Purroy Sang.

County Clerk Purroy's followers of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District last night elected 250 General Committeemen, on a ballot headed, "Tammany (Home Rule) General Committee." The primary was held at the Little Tammany Hall, at Fordham.

Mr. Purroy, who sat in the reception room while the balloting was going on, and District Leader John B. Shea, who kept the enthusiasm active on the outside, said that there were 1,300 votes cast during the two hours in which the polls were open. A more modest estimate places the votes at about 500, but there were many men present who came with the intention of voting who could not get to the polling place on account of the crowd. The polls were opened at 7 o'clock, and closed at 9. At 8 o'clock there were fully 1,300 in and about the building.

When Mr. Purroy arrived there was much cheering, and the demonstration was renewed when he left the reception room and took his place in line to cast his ballot. Upon his return he found the reception room filled with the more prominent of his supporters resident in the district, among whom were State Senator Guy, Magistrate Simms, and ex-Congressman Gray. At the same moment the organization quartet, stationed on the porch outside, began to sing the County Clerk's campaign anthem, and the crowd joined.

"How did you come to compose that song?" queried Senator Guy.

"I'll tell you," replied Mr. Purroy. "You remember Kelly? Well, I wrote my first song in his time. It was catchy, and made a hit. But I've been busy at other things since then. The other day it came back to my mind, and I sat down and wrote the lines. I took them to a musical friend of mine and whistled the air, and he did the rest."

"Sing it to us," said somebody.

Mr. Purroy complied, and sang his latest composition in a deep baritone voice, to the great delight of his auditors.

This primary is the first gun in the fight against John C. Sheehan," said Mr. Purroy, "and the last one won't be fired until he is out and Tammany is purified. The General Committees elected to-night in this and the Thirty-fourth Assembly District will meet for organization Jan. 26. When they are organized we shall be ready to proceed with the organization of other districts, and we shall not stop until our organization covers every district in the city. I shall call a meeting of my friends for a conference very soon, and at this meeting our plans for the future will be fully outlined.

"It may take a second defeat of Tammany under Sheehan's leadership to bring about his downfall," said Mr. Purroy, "but if it comes to that we will defat Tammany."

The Tammany Primaries.

The Tammany primary in the Thirty-fourth District was held in Kirby Hall, 2,305 Third Avenue. The number of votes cast was 1,654, the ticket being headed by Adolph C. Hottenroth.

The regulars in the Thirty-fifth District met in Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. A great crowd was on hand, and men came in wagons, carriages, omnibuses, and every variety of vehicle. Commissioner Haffen headed the ticket, and got 2,480 votes.

ENDED IN A LOVE FEAST.

Contestants in the Twenty-first District Met a Big Defeat.

The Tammany primary in the Twenty-first Assembly District was held at 144 West Ninety-ninth Street. It called out the largest vote ever cast at a primary in that district. The total was 1,170, the regular ticket, headed by Matthew F. Donohue and Edward J. H. Rogers, receiving 940, against 230 cast for the opposing ticket, headed by Clifford Boese and John P. Everett.

Before the actual voting began, a great deal of interest, even bordering on bitterness, had been engendered by the active canvass of both factions. But when the count had been made and the decisive majority for the regulars had been ascertained, the opposition gracefully acknowledged defeat, accepted the result, and declared they were good Democrats.

Speeches were made by the leaders of both tickets, hatchets were buried, the glad hand was shaken on all sides, and the contest became a love feast. Police Captain Brown and his fourteen men marched back to the station half sorry they had not had a thing to do beyond standing around and looking dignified.

Isidor Straus, William L. Brown, and Peter Doelger were on the defeated ticket, while Martin Considine, Isaac Fromme, E. P. Schell, Dr. Albert T. Weston, Edmund H. Martine, James W. McLaughlin, J. W. Taussig, John J. Timmens, and Dr. H. Valentine Wildman were on the long list of successful candidates for delegates to the General Committee.

H. O. Havemeyer in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 15.—H. O. Havemeyer, accompanied by Herman Sielcken, arrived in this city to-day. Sielcken announced that the plant of the Woolson Spice Company would be quadrupled, that an immense sum of money would be expended on it, and that the trust would become Arbuckle's greatest rival in the coffee business.

Chinamen Have a Celebration.

The Chinese residents of Mott Street will celebrate to-day their Merchants' Day. They have a special permit, and at midnight the firing of great s ngs of firecrackers began. All the Chinamen seemed to be celebrating. One string of crackers was thirty feet long. The noise of the explosions could be heard for some distance. Rockets and roman candles also were fired. The noise will be kept up until midnight to-night.

The Pope's Chamberlain Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Rome says that Count Cassell, the Pope's private chamberlain, died on Sunday last.

CURLING AT TORONTO.

New Yorkers Beaten by Toronto Players—137 to 97.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 15.—The visiting New York State curlers played friendly games to-day with the Toronto curlers on the Victoria Rink. The scores were as follows:

TORONTO.		NEW YORK.	
McMurrich, skip.	11	A. Fraser, skip.	7
Edmunds, skip.	13	T. Watt, skip.	11
Dame, skip.	25	Archibald, skip.	10
Cayley, skip.	20	Johnson, skip.	9
Taylor, skip.	12	McLaughlin, skip.	9
Sproule, skip.	9	Fraser, skip.	14
Harmon, skip.	9	Ogden, skip.	16
Bertram, skip.	22	Conley, skip.	9
McArthur, skip.	16	McKaskell, skip.	12
Total.	137	Total.	97

CREDITORS ARE SURPRISED.

Assets of a Dead Banker Turn Out Unexpectedly Large.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—The creditors of the assigned banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co. were treated to a pleasant surprise to-day when the strong box containing bonds, notes, stocks, and other papers of value belonging to the late Judge James Gardner, the senior partner in the bank, was opened by Judge John M. Bailey in the presence of the parties.

This box had been impounded by the court several days ago to help pay the claims of the depositors. The property in the box inventoried at $80,000. The courthouse was crowded with people.

SOCIETY OF HOLLAND DAMES.

New York City Women Incorporate a New Organization.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Holland Dames of the New Netherlands was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day to perpetuate the memory of their ancestors as well as that of other early Dutch settlers in New York by preserving their history and documents, and by erecting a monument to their memory.

The principal office of the society is to be located in New York City, and the Directors are Lavinia M. Dempsey, Jessie T. Bogle, Margaretta Rheinlander, Mary E. Holland, and Annetta J. Vanorden, all of New York City.

A PLETHORA OF FISH.

Boston's Market Is Glutted by Yesterday's Receipts.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—More than 1,600,000 pounds of fish, the largest amount ever landed in Boston in a single day, were brought in to-day by the thirty vessels which arrived. They brought a total gross catch of 1,050,000 pounds, an average of 35,000 pounds for each vessel.

The arrival of so much mixed fish in the market had the effect of very materially lowering prices. Large cod brought $2.50 per hundredweight; small, or market, cod, $1.25 per hundredweight; haddock from the Georges, $1, and large shore haddock, $2 per hundredweight.

These prices do not, by any means, pay the fishermen, and more than one vessel will leave the wharf in debt.

Senate and Arbitration Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the arbitration treaty which is about to be presented to the United States Senate for ratification, it is generally understood that one of the great causes for opposing its passage is the personal animosity existing between many of the members of that body and the Secretary of State.

When a measure contemplating the establishment of international agreement, and which may lead to the co-operation of the two greatest nations of the civilized world, is under consideration, it is no time for personal jealousy or enmity to be a factor when the efficacy of the measure is unknown. That such an influence should for one moment enter into the councils of the United States Senate is a deplorable fact, and should not escape unnoticed by our citizens or pass unrebuked by the press.

Such a state of affairs must result in disrespect for our Government which will lead to the decline of patriotism and bring on us the just contumely of Europe; and public sentiment should rise in disapproval of the ccurse pursued by our representatives at Washington and condemn the degeneration of statesmanship. DAVID H. TAYLOR.

203 Broadway, New York, Jan. 14, 1897.

Louisville Jockey Club Entries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—Entries for the remaining stakes of the Spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club closed to-day. The Louisville Futurity, worth $10,000; the Kentucky Derby, worth, $6,000; the Clark Stakes, worth $4,000, and the Kentucky Oaks, worth $3,500, are included. The final payment of the Futurity was made to-day. This is the best two-year-old stake ever offered in the West. Ten stakes in all will be run during the twelve days of the coming meeting, with an average of $3,180, which is more than is offered by any other club in the West. Entries in all the stakes were heavier than Secretary Price anticipated, and it will be some days before the entries are classified. That the meeting will exceed any in recent years is assured.

May Take Calumet's House.

The City Club will decide this evening the question of moving to the quarters which have been occupied by the Calumet Club, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The Calumet Club has a lease on the house until 1900. Since it will merge with the Racquet Club, it has no further use for it. A committee of the City Club entered into an agreement with the Calumet Club whereby its lease should be turned over to the City Club, and this agreement will be accepted or rejected at to-night's smoker.

Nebraska Bank Fails.

FULLERTON, Neb., Jan. 15.—The Citizens' State Bank of this city closed its doors this afternoon. S. H. Penny, President, and A. M. Lagrange, Cashier, say that depositors will be paid in full.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

LONDON, Ontario, Jan. 15.—Adam Beck of this city has sold his famous prize-winning hunter, Longshot, to the Duke of Marlborough. The horse will be shipped to England at once.

CAPE HENRY, Va., Jan. 15.—The British steamer Delmar, Capt. Roope, from Las Palmas Dec. 31, for Hampton Roads, in ballast, stranded early this morning two and a half miles south of Washwoods, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—Benjamin Bondy, aged fifty-five years, and Seabright Berry, aged forty years, both of Gloucester, N. J., were struck by a train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway here this morning and killed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 15.—The will of the late David J. Hennessy was filed for probate yesterday. With the exception of a few minor bequests, he leaves his estate, estimated to be worth $1,000,000, to his brother, the Archbishop.

NAPA, Cal., Jan. 15.—William Boe was hanged here to-day for the murder of Mrs. Greenwood. Boe and a confederate attacked Capt. Greenwood in their home and compelled them to swallow a drug. Mrs. Greenwood died from the effects of the drug.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15.—The suit brought by John Albert Barnes against ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan of this city for $100,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Barnes, has been compromised. Barnes received a small sum to stop the suit.

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 15.—The Government has purchased a site for fortifications on the outskirts of the city. It embraces sixteen city blocks, and cost $35,000. The site fronts on the Gulf. Quarters for officers and barracks, &c., costing $200,000, will be erected.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 15.—Patrick Donohue, aged twenty-five years, was arrested to-day on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, Mary, to whom he was married yesterday afternoon. After the marriage the couple held a celebration in their home, 2,119 Darien Street, and both imbibed freely. The husband says he found the body of his wife this morning at the foot of a stair. The police believe this story, but will hold the husband pending an investigation.

AN INJURY TO AMERICANS

GEN. WEYLER'S BAYATE ORDER CALLS FORTH A PROTEST.

PLANTER ANTONIO TERRY ASKS PROTECTION.

Consul General Lee Acts in Behalf of the Planter—Cabinet Council Grants Reforms in Cuba, to be Promulgated on the King's Fete Day.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 15.—Advices from Havana state that the effect of Weyler's famous Bayate edict of the 1st inst. is being felt with more intensity in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas than in that of Pinar del Rio, since in these provinces, which are more thickly populated and have more farms and estates than the former, the wholesale abandonment of the properties and the concentration of the people in the towns will not only augment the misery already prevailing, but will also present the serious inconvenience of lodging so many people in towns already full to overflowing.

Without discussing Weyler's measures in depriving peaceful and unoffending citizens of their rightful means of existence and huddling them in already crowded spaces, exposed to all the rigors of hunger and disease, simply for the sake of clearing the country of so-called rebel sympathizers, a legal point has been sprung by the foreign property owners, especially the Americans, who own large properties in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, which will surely lead to complications and claims on the Spanish Government.

American Interests Affected.

Weyler distinctly states in his decree that those who wish to remain on their properties must exhibit the last tax bill paid. As taxes are only levied on productive industries, and these planters have not been able to work on account of the abnormal conditions in the provinces since Gomez's invasion in December, 1895, no taxes have been collected since that time, the Government tacitly admitting such unusual circumstances or being powerless to collect sion of the country. Consequently, no taxes, because the rebels were in possession, taxes have been paid in the country since the date mentioned. Besides that, Weyler has unofficially ordered that no sugar crop should be made, and now he wants the sugar planters to pay taxes on an industry which they have not been able to produce.

A Protest Made.

One result was that the manager of the sugar estate San Antonio, near Madruga, Havana, owned by Mr. Antonio Terry, an American citizen residing in Paris, presented himself to Consul Lee, demanding protection because the military commander of Madruga ordered him to abandon the place, one of the most valuable estates in the province, and worth at least half a million dollars, because he did not present the required tax bill.

Consul Lee at once took the case in hand, and simultaneously presented the same to the Captain General and the State Department at Washington. No replies have been received yet either from Weyler or from Secretary Olney.

REFORMS FOR CUBA.

The Cabinet Council at Madrid Decides on Immediate Action.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that at a Cabinet council over which the Queen Regent presided, it was decided immediately to introduce reforms in Cuba, and a decree putting the reforms into effect will be published on the King's fête day.

The dispatch also says it is probable that Julio Sanguily, the naturalized American citizen recently sentenced in Havana to life imprisonment for conspiracy against the Spanish Government, will receive a free pardon.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard confirms the statement that the Spanish Government has decided to immediately effect reforms in Cuba. It is added that the Government, in taking such serious step on the eve of Mr. McKinley's advent to office, wishes to clearly indicate that it acted spontaneously in going even beyond the powers voted by the Cortes.

The reforms will show to what extent the Government is prepared to go in gradually preparing the colonies for autonomy, without yielding the rights of Spain and Parliament. It will also soon be seen that Spain is disposed to make sacrifices in connection with the Cuban budget. The reforms will not be realized without seriously clashing with Spain's material interests. Spaniards look with impatience and anxiety to the effect the reforms will have in America.

UNDER CUBAN STAMPS.

These Letters, However, Had Not Been in United States Hands.

Some envelopes bearing Cuban postage stamps, regularly postmarked in Cuba, were exhibited yesterday at the Junta. The acceptance of mail by the United States Post Office authorities having the stamps of the Cuban Republic on them was a source of much satisfaction to the Cubans.

The envelopes exhibited yesterday, however, had not passed through a United States Post Office, though addressed to persons in New York. One was to Gen. Carlos Roloff, and had been posted at La Villas, with a ten-cent postage stamp of the Cuban Republic, and it bore also the cancellation mark of the same place and a postmark. In addition to this it bore a twenty-five-cent stamp, imposed by the Cuban military authorities at Corsoto de Gobierno, with the military cancellation mark and postmark. From there it reached New York via Jamaica by special messenger, with other mail for persons in this country.

This system of forwarding mail from the eastern provinces of Cuba has been in operation for some time, but the method and route taken for foreign delivery had not heretofore been divulged. Up to this time letters for points outside of New York had been inclosed in another envelope bearing United States postage, but the Cubans believe they may hereafter be forwarded as all other foreign mail matter.

GOING TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

Lieut. Charles E. Hays Resigns from the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Second Lieut. Charles E. Hays of the Eighteenth Infantry, has left the service of the United States to accept a commission in the Cuban Army. Lieut. Hays is a native of Illinois, and rose from the ranks five years ago. In his resignation, which was accepted by the President to-day, to date from Jan. 6, he made no reference to his future movements, but in transmitting his resignation to his Colonel he said that he was going to fight for Cuba's freedom.

Editor Trujillo Arrested.

Enrique Trujillo, editor of the Cuban newspaper El Porvenir, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the Spanish Consul, Arturo Baldisano y Topete. Trujillo is accused of having aided and abetted the Horsa filibustering expedition in November, 1895. He was arraigned before Commissioner Shields, and was put under $2,500 bail for examination Jan. 23.

Barge Thought to be a Filibuster.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—A United States revenue cutter is at Newport News looking for the coal barge J. Ward of Philadelphia, which is supposed to have on board, in addition to her other cargo, arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. The Ward has not shown up yet.

MR. PLATT CONGRATULATED.

He Took His Nomination as a Matter of Course—Mr. Choate Content.

Thomas C. Platt received scores of telegrams and letters yesterday congratulating him upon his nomination to the Senatorship, and many politicians called upon him to congratulate him personally.

Mr. Platt seemed to take it all as a matter of course. He declined to talk about the caucus, but intimated that he would probably have something to say after his election. When asked about the rumor that he proposed to decline the honor he said that it was "such rot that it is really not worth answering."

Mr. Platt's letters and telegrams of congratulation came from all parts of the State and from other States. Senator Sewell of New Jersey, J. Sloat Fassett, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton were among the senders.

Mr. Saxton said: "The Republican members of the Legislature paid you a splendid compliment, and I believe in so doing they reflected the sentiments of a large majority of their Republican constituents."

Joseph H. Choate did not appear to be at all chagrined over the result of the caucus. He said that he had no criticism to make upon what was done or the way it was done. "As far as I am able to judge," he said, "the caucus was conducted with all fairness. I am glad to be out of politics and do not regret the choice in any way." Mr. Choate said he was gratified at the number of votes cast for him.

OHIO'S GOVERNOR HERE.

Came to Attend the Ohio Society's Dinner—Political Gossip.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio and several members of his staff arrived here last night to attend the Ohio Society's dinner to-night. In the party were Adjt. Gen. Axline, Gen. W. P. Orr, Col. H. B. Kingsley, Col. C. E. Benke, Col. H. H. Prettyman, and Col. R. C. McKinney. They are all at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and last night they attended the performance at Hoyt's Theatre.

When asked about Senator Sherman's selection as Secretary of State, Gov. Bushnell declined to talk.

The politicians were saying last night that Gov. Bushnell would not appoint a successor to Senator Sherman, but would call a special session of the Ohio Legislature to elect a Senator. It was also hinted that Gov. Bushnell might himself be a candidate for Senator, and that his friends might oppose the selection of Marcus A. Hanna if he is a candidate.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett will preside at the Ohio Society's dinner, which will be the eleventh annual banquet, and will take place at Delmonico's. Among the speakers are Gen. Horace Porter, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, and Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor.

HE IS CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Arrest of a Former Employe of a New York Company.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—Leffert Knox, a brother of Jordan Knox, Secretary of the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. Detective O'Connell made the arrest. With him was a Chicago detective.

Knox was taken into custody in the Odd Fellows' Building. He is wanted in Chicago, it is claimed, to answer a charge of embezzlement. A year ago, while working in that city for the New York Life Insurance Company, it is alleged, he appropriated several hundred dollars. The indictment, however, only charges $91. Ever since Knox came to St. Louis he has been living with his brother in his fashionable residence, 3,617 Delmar Avenue.

Knox's attorney, Marshal McDonald, secured his release on a writ of habeas corpus. His preliminary hearing will be held to-morrow. Knox denies his guilt.

IT STRIKES PROMIMENT MEN.

Exposure of the Harrison International Telephone Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—An application for a receiver for the Harrison International Telephone Company by the Fort Smith (Ark.) stockholders, who sold the stock of their company in exchange for Harrison stock, was heard by Judge Grosscup, in the Federal Court to-day. The occasion was taken advantage of by the Court to sharply rebuke the petitioners and say some plain things about the Harrison Company.

After reading the bill, Judge Grosscup said he would not consider it in its crude, vague form, because "a court cannot take cognizance of town meeting allegations," adding: "This corporation seems to have been floating on a wind capital of $80,000,000. It is not as solid as water. Why don't you ask to get back your stock? You appear here for two men only, not as philanthropists for the whole public."

"We prefer to appear as stockholders," replied Judge Erb, the counsel. "This thing is a gigantic fraud," continued Erb. "They selected a company of men for Directors who were fit timber for Presidential Cabinets—men of National reputation—Charles Foster, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; United States Senator Elkins, Patrick Egan, ex-United States Minister to Chile; R. C. Kerens of St. Louis, and Major William Warner of Kansas City. These men announced a grand scheme of conquest. The whole world was to be seized as a field of operations. The affair was conceived in sin and fraud."

"In other words," said the Judge, "you elect to come into court to disclose this tremendous swindle as stockholders."

Permission was given to amend the bill.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—7:15 A. M.—413 East Fifty-sixth Street, Sigmund Bleyer; damage, $1,000.

—10:35 A. M.—206 East Eighty-sixth Street, Workingmen's Educational Association; damage, $450.

—4 P. M.—200 West Fourteenth Street, dwelling of Dr. P. Hartman; $20.

That terrible wash-tub!

This is the way it looks to the women who do their washing in the old-fashioned way. They dread it—and no wonder. All because they won't use Pearline. Use Pearline—use it just as directed—soak, boil and rinse the clothes—and the wash-tub won't be a bugbear. You won't have to be over it enough for that. No hard work—no inhaling of fetid steam—no wearing rubbing—no torn clothes—nothing but economy.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 510

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE SOFT-COAL WAR NOW IN AN ACUTE STAGE.

Reports of Unfair Dealing Which Are Denied—A New Agreement Which Is Receiving Signatures.

The Ohio Coal Traffic Association's Executive Committee is to meet at Chicago next Tuesday, when an opportunity will be given for the making and investigation of complaints of rate cutting.

What has been termed the "soft-coal war" is now in an acute stage. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Vanderbilt lines have been accused of unfair practices in securing business without, it is claimed, the presentation of proof of any kind. The denial of Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio has not been challenged as yet, although published several days ago. The meeting of the Managers should, in the opinion of many railroad men, force an issue to determine if the charges of unfair dealing are true or otherwise, and compel either retraction of charges or adequate discipline.

The Directors of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway recently passed a resolution protesting "against the unnecessarily low rates and prices which have been made for the transportation and sale of bituminous coal during the last year," calling upon the several other railroads engaged in the traffic to take steps to restore bituminous coal rates and prices to a fair and reasonable basis, and authorizing the President to present the resolution at the next meetings of the Ohio Coal Association and the Ohio Coal Traffic Association.

President Albert G. Blair of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, talking on the subject, said that the management of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, the Wheeling and Lake Erie, the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, the Ohio Central, and the Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Roads had assented to a new agreement in regard to shipments of soft coal which would be satisfactory. It was a pooling arrangement on tonnage, not an agreement to hold up prices. The Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad was the only line interested in soft-coal carrying that had not assented. All are members of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association. The agreement might, however, be ratified by all seven of the lines named within a week. President Blair took occasion to denounce as false a report that a receivership for the Wheeling and Lake Erie was imminent.

SANTA FE ROAD BRANCHING OUT.

Reported It Is to Control the Atlantic and Pacific.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—It is reported that an agreement has been reached between the Reorganization Committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and the Santa Fé Company whereby the former road will go into the control of the latter. This would secure the Santa Fé its present route from Albuquerque to California. The distance from Albuquerque to Mojave, where the Atlantic and Pacific connects with the Southern Pacific for San Francisco, is 834 miles.

The Santa Fé, according to the alleged agreement, is to purchase all the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific, paying for them with Santa Fé new 4 per cent. bonds and preferred stock. From 45 to 50 per cent., it is said, will be paid for in bonds, and 60 per cent. in preferred stock. The Reorganization Committee probably will buy in the road at the foreclosure sale, which it is expected will be ordered soon. The purchase, however, really, it is said, will be made in the interest of the Santa Fé, and on its account.

In addition to the stock and bonds mentioned, report has it that the Santa Fé has agreed to pay in cash $500,000 to meet the expense of the Atlantic and Pacific's London, Amsterdam and New York committee.

The purchase of the Santa Fé would include only the Western Division of the Atlantic and Pacific. What is known as the Central Division, running from Seneca, Mo., to Sapula, Indian Territory, a distance of twelve miles, will, it is said, be taken by the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

A SURPRISE TO RAILROADERS.

Receivers Appointed for the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—Judge Taft, in the United States court late this afternoon, appointed Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer receivers of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad.

The petition was in the nature of a surprise.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 15.—All the officials of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad are out of the city and but little is known here of the receivership matter.

Noah H. Swayne, general attorney for the company, said:

"All I know about the matter is that application was made in the United States court at Cincinnati for a receiver. Myron T. Herrick and Robert Blickensderfer, General Superintendent of the line, were appointed. The petition was filed late this afternoon, and I am ignorant of its contents. I was notified of the matter by wire and know absolutely nothing about it."

The passing of the line into receivers' hands has created a mild sensation in local railroad circles, as it was entirely unexpected. The company was generally considered to be in a prosperous condition.

Alley "L's" Reorganization.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The work of reorganizing the Alley "L" Company was completed yesterday by the filing of articles of incorporation of a new company to manage the South Side Elevated Road. The name of the road is changed in the articles of incorporation from the South Side Rapid Transit Company to the South Side Elevated Railroad Company. The capital stock of the new corporation is $10,823,800. No immediate changes are said to be in view by the new company, and nothing is said as to the plans for the future. The incorporators are Charles E. Soule, Jr., Frederick T. Clatworthy, William A. Rawson, Frank N. Hillis, and Clare H. Whitney. The Directors are Byron L. Smith, William B. Walker, A. O. Slaughter, Joseph Leiter, L. J. Gage, George E. Adam, O. J. Blair, Edwin L. Lobdell, T. J. Lefens, Ebenezer Buckingham, William Flemming, and Leslie Carter.

Mr. Anderson's View of a Commission.

E. Ellery Anderson, one of the Government Directors and a receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad, was asked yesterday what he thought of the proposed commission, to be composed of members of the Cabinet, to settle the indebtedness of all the bond-aided railways. He replied: "I am, and have been all along, in favor of the foreclosure of the mortgage and the sale of the property, providing there is a guarantee of a reasonable bid. So far as the outcome is concerned, I think the Government ought to realize from the Union Pacific Railroad property, from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000, including the $16,000,000 now in the sinking fund. The whole of the Union Pacific's indebtedness to the Government is about $69,000,000."

A Reading Appointment.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 15.—Edson J. Weeks has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, its controlled and leased lines. He will take charge on Feb. 1.

Mr. Weeks has been engaged in the passenger service of railroad companies in Western New York for about twenty years and now holds the position of General Agent of the Passenger Department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Mr. Weeks succeeds Clinton G. Hancock, who died a few weeks ago.

Receiver for the St. Louis Belt Road.

ALTON, Ill., Jan. 15.—J. F. Barnard of Council Bluffs, Iowa, was to-day appointed receiver of the St. Clair, Madison and St. Louis Belt Railroad under a decree from the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis.

Extension of a Southern Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The Ohio River and Charleston Railroad, which is controlled by the Finance and Investment Company of this city, will extend its lines from Blacksburg, S. C., to Gaffney, in the same State. The management expects the immediate result of the extension will be a substantial increase in earnings.

Saranac and Lake Placid Leased.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—There was filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day, a certificate of the lease of the Saranac and Lake Placid Railroad Company to the Chateaugay Railroad Company and the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, jointly, for a period of seventeen years.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The order appointing E. M. Poston receiver of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Valley Railroad was made absolute yesterday.

—The Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad is now the title of the consolidated roads, the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie and the Pittsburg and Butler. Vast improvements are planned for Conneaut and Crainsville.

—With the new water scoop with which the Pennsylvania Railroad fast passenger locomotives are equipped 3,000 gallons can be taken into the tank in nine seconds at a speed of seventy miles an hour. This economizes time and shortens the length of the scoop trough.

—The Chester and Lenoir Railroad, which runs 100 miles from Chester, S. C., to Lenoir, N. C., is to be purchased by the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad Company, which acquired a charter in 1895. The Chester and Lenoir is capitalized at $700,000. Nine miles of its three-foot gauge track has a third rail on the Southern Railway between Hickory and Newton. It may be made a standard-gauge road.

Died in a Railroad Car.

While Richard M. Vorner, fifty-five years old, a bookkeeper of 52 West Ninety-third Street, was on his way last night to the Harlem Opera House, he was taken ill. When the guard on the elevated train noticed him, at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and Dr. Becker of the Manhattan Hospital was called, he was pronounced dead. Vorner did not show any signs of illness until he reached One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue. The guard shook him there, and received no response. When the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street station was reached the guard, with the assistance of his colleagues, carried Vorner into the waiting room. Dr. Becker said the man died from heart disease.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. Alejandro Ybarra of Boston is at the Astor.

—Edward Atkinson of Boston is at the Windsor.

—John E. Redmond, M. P., of Dublin, is at the Hoffman.

—Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo is at the St. Denis.

—Mrs. John A. Logan of Washington, D. C., is at the Holland.

—State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo is at the Imperial.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Washington, D. C., is at the Savoy.

—Count von Goetzen of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Frank L. Wells of Boston, and E. F. Cushing of Cleveland are at the Netherland.

—Arthur Jenkins of Syracuse, F. C. Park of Cleveland, and Sumter Cogswell of Memphis are at the Grand.

—William Brown of Toledo, C. W. Snow of Boston, and W. M. Magill of St. Louis are at the Marlborough.

—George H. Brown, C. M. Bassett and Samuel Miles of Boston, and W. L. Gardner of Troy are at the Park Avenue.

—State Senators George R. Malby, B. M. Wilcox, and John Grant, and Assemblyman George S. Horton are at the Metropole.

—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia, ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, and Lynde Harrison of New Haven are at the Waldorf.

—Clarence T. Morse and H. T. Mills of Chicago, J. R. Prentiss of Cleveland, and B. F. Reist of Dayton, Ohio, are at the Normandie.

—Henry W. Savage of Boston, W. S. McCord of Elmira, O. J. Griffith of Minneapolis, and J. A. Dasha of Philadelphia are at the Gilsey.

—Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y.; Samuel Hoar and Moorfield Storey of Boston, and Madame Melba are at the Manhattan.

—Sheldon Jackson and W. M. Dunlap of Washington, D. C.; R. B. Moore of Buffalo, James Clark of Albany, and C. W. Johnston of Utica are at the Grand Union.

—State Senator N. N. Stranahan, Assemblyman James W. Husted, Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg, and Horace E. Scudder of Cambridge Mass., are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Senator George W. McBride of Oregon, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell and staff of Ohio, and Congressman T. W. Phillips of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. Hobbs of Orange, N. J.; S. K. Murphy of Belfast, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. James of Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Miller of Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Wilmerding of New York, Miss Wilmerding of New York, G. E. Kline of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Fowler of Boston, Mass., are at the Brevoort.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits, 108 Worth Street; Stuart House.

—Frankland, S., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Frankland, dry goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

—Lowell, A. S., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. S. Lowell, millinery, 622 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; M. Von Boulen, boots and shoes; Grand Hotel.

—Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Stetchell, books and stationery; Sinclair House.

—Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Kirby, jewelry; 45

MINISTER WILLIS IS DEAD

HE SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA AT HONOLULU.

The Hawaiian Government Takes Suitable Action—The Body to be Sent to the United States—President Cleveland's Sorrow.

HONOLULU, Jan. 7.—United States Minister Albert S. Willis died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, after several months' illness.

The direct cause of his death was pneumonia, which he first contracted in San Francisco early last year. His condition had been at times such that it gave his family hope of his ultimate recovery, and again it was precarious to a degree that filled his physicians with alarm.

A few days ago his condition was much improved, and his family renewed their hopes, but the change for the better was but temporary.

It is not known yet whether an escort will be sent to the United States with the remains, but it seems to be the opinion of a number of citizens that a representative of the Foreign Office should be detailed as an escort to accompany the remains to Louisville and turn them over to the officials there.

Until the funeral takes place a detail of gentlemen selected by the Minister of Foreign Affairs will remain at the Willis residence.

Directly the intelligence of the death of the Minister was received by the Government the flags on the Judiciary Building and Military Headquarters were lowered to half mast. Most of the business houses and the shipping followed the example.

Mrs. Willis is nearly prostrated from the long care of her husband. The family expects to sail for home with the remains on the steamer Australia on the 13th.

The Hawaiian Government will accord a State funeral to the deceased representative of the United States to-morrow. The body will lie in state during the morning, in the former throne room. Funeral services will be held at 3 P. M. in the Central Union Church. The procession to the cemetery, where the body will be placed in the receiving vault until the sailing of the steamer, will be preceded by the local military and a battalion from the United States Steamship Alert. President Dole and the chief officials of the Government will follow the mourners. It will be the most imposing funeral since the burial of King Kalakaua.

Mr. Willis left a small estate, but ample life insurance.

SKETCH OF MR. WILLIS'S CAREER.

His Duties in Hawaii as Representative of the United States.

Albert S. Willis was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1843. He received his early education in the common schools of his county and in the Louisville Male High School. He was graduated from the Louisville Law School in 1866.

After his graduation he devoted himself to the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was elected as Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses.

In 1893 he was appointed by President Cleveland as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Hawaii. The appointment was made soon after the return of Commissioner James H. Blount, who had been sent to Honolulu by the President to investigate the facts of the revolution against Queen Lilluokalani. Mr. Willis reached Honolulu early in November, 1893. It was supposed in Honolulu that his mission was to restore the monarchy, and his arrival created great excitement. His instructions, however, were of a different sort. The scope of his mission appeared in his account of an interview with Lilluokalani, which was as follows:

"I made known to her the President's sincere regret that, through the unauthorized intervention of the United States, she had been obliged to surrender her sovereignty, and his hope that, with her consent and co-operation, the wrong done to her and to her people might be redressed. To this she bowed her acknowledgments.

"I said to her: 'The President expects and believes that when reinstated you will show forgiveness and magnanimity; that you will wish to be the Queen of all the people, both native and foreign born; that you will make haste to secure their love and loyalty, and to establish peace, friendship, and good government.'

"To this she made no reply.

"After waiting for a moment, I continued: 'The President not only tenders you his sympathy, but wishes to help you. Before fully making known to you his purposes, I desire to know whether you are willing to answer certain questions which it is my duty to ask?'

"She answered: 'I am willing.'

"I then asked her: 'Should you be restored to the throne, would you grant full amnesty as to life and property to all those persons who have been or who are now in the Provisional Government, or who have been instrumental in the overthrow of your Government?'

"She hesitated a moment, and then slowly and calmly answered: 'There are certain laws of my Government by which I shall abide. My decision would be, as the law directs, that such persons should be beheaded, and their property confiscated to the Government.'

"I then said, repeating very distinctly her words: 'It is your feeling that those people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?'

"She replied: 'It is.'

"I then said to her: 'Do you fully understand the meaning of every word which I have said to you, and of every word which you have said to me, and, if so, do you still have the same opinion?'

"Her answer was: 'I have understood, and mean all I have said, but I might leave the decision of this to my Ministers.'

"To this I replied: 'Suppose it were necessary to make a decision before you appointed any Ministers, and that you were asked to issue a royal proclamation of general amnesty, would you do it?'

"She answered: 'I have no legal right to do that, and I would not do it.'

"Pausing a moment, she continued: 'These people were the cause of the revolution and Constitution of 1887. There will never be any peace while they are here. They must be sent out of the country, or punished, and their property confiscated.'

"I then said: 'I have no further communication to make to you now, and will have none until I hear from my Government, which will probably be three or four weeks.'"

While awaiting further instructions from Washington, Minister Willis was practically without a Government to which he could present himself. Dec. 19, 1893, Minister Willis presented a communication to the Provisional Government, of which Mr. Dole was President, suggesting a restoration to Queen Lilluokalani of her constitutional authority. President Dole refused, whereupon the United States Minister, finding himself without authority or power to enforce his demands, asked President Dole's permission to withdraw the letter. This was also refused by the Provisional President, and the Minister was then instructed to confine himself to keeping the United States Government advised of conditions in the Islands.

The Republic of Hawaii was proclaimed July 4, 1894, and Minister Willis wrote to Francis W. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Dole, recognizing for the President of the United States the new Government at Honolulu.

Since this period the relations between Hawaii and the United States have been uninterrupted, and Minister Willis continued to represent this Government at Honolulu up to the time of his fatal illness.

THE PRESIDENT'S SORROW.

A High Tribute by Mr. Cleveland to the Deceased Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—President Cleveland was deeply affected by the news of the death of Minister Willis. He said he had known Mr. Willis for many years, and officially had been closely associated with him.

He was an honest and thoroughly capable man, whom the President held in the highest esteem and of whose death he learned with deepest regret.

CAMPBELL WILL CONTEST.

Lawyer Spink Says Mr. Campbell Expected a Contest.

In the contest over the will of William Campbell, the millionaire wall paper manufacturer, who left nearly $1,000,000 to his housekeeper, Mrs. Lillian Ash, and only $75,000 to his daughter, Estelle, before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, Richard Martin, the lawyer, testified that Mr. Campbell endeavored to get Mr. Ash to secure a divorce from Mrs. Ash so the former could marry her. He said Mr. Campbell expected a contest of the will.

Mr. Hummel sharply questioned Mr. Martin about the $100,000 which Mr. Campbell took out of his business, but Mr. Martin said he knew of its disposition only by hearsay.

Erwin I. Spink, the lawyer, was recalled. He said he had forgotten to testify that Mr. Campbell had said he expected his daughter would contest the will, and therefore he wanted to give Mrs. Ash the "sinews of war." This was at the time the two houses were deeded to Mrs. Ash.

KALDENBERG COMPANY ROBBED

A Factory Run with Alleged Stolen Stock—Head Salesman Arrested.

The F. J. Kaldenberg Company, manufacturers of pipes and smokers articles, which was burned out in the East Thirty-third Street fire some weeks ago, has caused the arrest of Henry W. Probst, its head salesman, charged with larceny.

Warrants are said to be out for several other of its employes, who have disappeared. It is said that the Kaldenberg Company has been robbed in a systematic manner for nearly a year.

Before the fire, Mr. Kaldenberg constantly missed stock and articles from the factory. It appears that the thieves were at first content with stealing manufactured goods, but finally began to take raw material and even machinery. When 4,000 feet of belting was taken Dec. 1, 1896, Mr. Kaldenberg complained to the police.

Detectives worked on the case up to the time of the fire without result. Afterward they followed Probst to 172-184 Worth Street, where a well-equipped factory was found. The lease was made out to Probst and Max Reinlein, who had left the Kaldenberg Company in December. Mr. Kaldenberg, at the Worth Street factory, identified nearly $6,000 worth of stock and machinery stolen from his factory.

Reinlein went to Europe, and Probst tried to settle the case. When arrested, he is alleged to have made a full confession. He is now in the Tombs.

DEVLIN & CO. FAIL.

Forced to an Assignment After Being Forty-four Years in Business.

Devlin & Co., corporation, clothiers, at 96 Fifth Avenue, one of the oldest houses in this line in the city, made an assignment yesterday to Edward Wanty of Tompkinsville, S. I. The business was started in 1843 by Daniel and Jeremiah Devlin at John and Nassau Streets, where they remained until 1850, when they moved up to a new building erected for them at Broadway and Warren Street, which they occupied until 1889.

Daniel Devlin died about twenty-five years ago, and Jeremiah in 1893. During the existence of the house a number of changes have occurred in the partnership.

For many years the firm had a very large business, and in 1883 claimed a capital of $365,000, but since then they gradually went down, more aggressive firms having come into the business, making competition very active. In 1889 they gave up the store at Warren Street and Broadway and, after one or two changes, moved, about two years ago, to the present location, 96 Fifth Avenue.

On Feb. 26, 1891, the business was changed from a firm to a stock company, with a capital stock of $300,000. Jeremiah Devlin was President until his death, and no successor was elected. George H. Daley is Vice President and Treasurer, and George A. Jones Secretary. The company has had no rating at Bradstreet's for several years. It was considered insolvent, but as the bulk of the liabilities was to a few creditors, who knew the situation of affairs, there was no pressure on the company from this source. Merritt E. Haviland, the attorney, said the assignment was due to dull business and inability to collect bills. He estimated the liabilities at $90,000, but could give no idea as to the value of the assets.

Edward Wanty, the assignee, has been a clerk in the business for the past fourteen years. He said yesterday that it was likely that a meeting of creditors will be called soon, when it is hoped that arrangements may be made to carry on the business.

CAPT. SHEEHAN ON TRIAL.

One of the Prosecution's Chief Witnesses Had Disappeared.

The trial of Police Captain Michael Sheehan of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station was begun yesterday before Commissioner Andrews. The charges against the Captain were made by Chief Conlin, who accused him of neglect of duty in failing to suppress policy shops, and grew out of the wholesale raid made by Central Office detectives Dec. 2, on alleged policy shops in his precinct. Of forty-nine arrests made, however, only six persons were held, the others being discharged for lack of evidence.

Chief Conlin asked for a week's adjournment, owing to the absence of a witness, whose disappearance he was unable to account for. L. J. Grant, for the Captain, objected, and called attention to the number of witnesses who were present. Commissioner Andrews thought it a remarkable proceeding for the department to ask for adjournment, and ordered the trial to proceed. The missing witness, it was learned, was Perry Steddle of 412 Seventh Avenue, a colored man, who procured evidence for the Central Office.

Patrolman Francis T. Waters of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who secured the services of Steddle and another colored man, Charles Treadway, was the first witness. He said that he had been on special duty, and was instructed to investigate the Twenty-second Precinct by Commissioner Parker. He admitted not feeling friendly to Capt. Sheehan, who, he said, had done him an injustice. He also said that Commissioner Parker had loaned him $50 toward expenses. His search for policy shops in Capt. Sheehan's precinct extended from July 25 to the latter part of September. No effort had been made to secure warrants until Dec. 1, he said, in reply to Mr. Grant's questions, because he was waiting for instructions from Commissioner Parker. Waters said that he had the two negroes at the station house at the time of the arrests to identify those who had sold them policy slips, but they were unable to identify more than six. Asked if he could swear, of his own personal knowledge, that there was any policy playing in the precinct between Aug. 2 and Dec. 2, Waters said that he could not.

An adjournment was taken until Monday.

Up-town Street Changes.

The Board of Street Opening and Improvement yesterday rescinded the resolution ordering the widening of the lower part of Riverdale Avenue. Property owners told the board that with one exception they were opposed to it. The opening of Haven Avenue, through the Ward estate, from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, was authorized. The petition of the Port Morris Improvement Company, asking that One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets be closed permanently in the old town of Port Morris, was generally opposed by the members of the board, but the matter was laid over.

Father Lavelle Succeeds Dr. Conaty.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, who was recently elected rector of the Catholic University in succession to Bishop Keane, yesterday handed to the Trustees of the Catholic Summer School, of which he was President, his resignation, to take effect at once. The Board of Trustees adopted resolutions regretting the necessity of losing Father Conaty and expressing their high regard and good wishes for him. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was elected to succeed him.

PARADE OF CAVALRYMEN

BROOKLYN'S' CRACK COMPANY DRILLS IN THE GARDEN.

An Offer to Contribute to the Hospital Fund for National Guardsmen —Results of the Contests.

If a certain visitor to the miltary tournament in Madison Square Garden last evening was in earnest the charitable object for which the affair is held will be benefited by a good round sum. He asked at the box office to whom checks should be sent, intimating in no uncertain language his intention of aiding the movement to provide rooms in the Hahnemann Hospital for the National Guardsmen of Greater New York. He modestly refused to give his name.

The remarkable attendance at the Garden was maintained last night, standing room only being obtainable after 8:30 o'clock. This means that the total receipts for the week will probably reach $40,000.

Some of the society and military people noticed in the boxes were Gen. E. A. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, E. A. McAlpin, Jr., J. Frederick Hahn, Gen. F. C. McLewee, Robert Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. John Barr, Nelson Kyle, Miss Carrie McSpedow, Frederick Bronson, E. B. Oakley, George Abeel, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Abeel, Col. Guenther, United States Army; Miss Guenther, Capt. A. E. Steers, Lieut. Snyder, Adjt. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Adjt. Kiefenstahl and Mrs. Kiefenstahl, Mrs. Bertram C. Clayton, Mrs. W. H. Kene, Mrs. Mackaye, Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Smith, Mrs. L. B. Smith, E. H. Hicks, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. R. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Valentine, Dr. Purviance, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Armeni, Col. H. A. Schurzer, Miss M. Traub, Miss Kuehne Beveridge, George T. Beck, Major George M. Barbour, Col. Sumner, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. McMichael, John S. Barnes, the Misses Barnes, Miles O'Brien, ex-Senator John Fox and Mrs Fox, John Fox, Jr., Miss Spencer, Dr. George A. Richards, James Quintard, Miss Maude Quintard, Lieut. Col. King, Twenty-second Regiment; Mrs. F. J. Hangs, Miss Gibbs, the Misses O'Donohue, Miss Bonner, Miss Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. O'Donohue, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Leland, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Havens, Miss Florence Havens, Congressman Joseph Scranton and Mrs. Scranton, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wilcox, Lieut. Daniel L. Tate and Mrs. Tate, and Robert H. Scranton.

Brooklyn was largely represented both in the boxes and the arena, Troop C of that city giving a fine exhibition. They were under command of Capt. Clayton, who put them through a hard drill, lasting about half an hour. If they had been introduced as regulars few would have known the difference, so expert were they in the manoeuvres.

Capt. Dodd's Troop F, Third United States Cavalry, appeared again and delighted everybody.

As usual the bicycle and running competitions were full of excitement. There were several falls in the former, but no one was badly hurt. The results follow:

220-Yard Run, Handicap, (for Second Brigade Men.—First Heat—Won by E. D. Plate, Thirteenth Regiment, (10 yards.) Time—0:23 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. S. Tate, Thirtieth Regiment, (13 yards.) Time—0:23 3-5. Final Heat—Won by Tate, with Plate second and E. Codet, Twenty-third Regiment, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Championship of the Second Brigade.—First Heat—Won by Carl Sanford, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment; George Greene, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment, second. Time—1:13 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. C. Bennett, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment; J. D. Graham, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, second. Time—1:14 2-5. Third Heat—Won by G. W. Crooks, Thirteenth Regiment; E. J. Walker, Twenty-third Regiment, second. Time—1:11 2-5.

220-yard Hurdle Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Le Boutillier, Company I, Seventh Regiment, (8 yards;) P. J. Corley, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, (2 yards,) second. Time—2:29. Second Heat—Won by E. W. Hjertberg, Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, (12 yards;) W. H. MacManus, Twenty-second Regiment, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:28 2-5. Third Heat—Won by E. W. Goff, Twenty-second Regiment, (scratch;) T. Heuer, Company D, Seventh Regiment, (8 yards,) second. Time—0:29 1-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Handicap, (Second Brigade.)—First Heat—Won by Carl Sanford, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment, (scratch;) C. A. Carlson, Twenty-third Regiment, (30 yards,) second. Time—1:13 2-5. Second Heat—Won by L. M. Gardner, Thirteenth Regiment, (20 yards;) T. J. Bell, Thirteenth Regiment, (35 yards,) second. Time—1:13. Third Heat—Won by George Greene, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment, (10 yards;) J. C. Bennett, Thirteenth Regiment, (23 yards,) second. Time—1:12 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Greene, Jr., Gardner second, and Bennett third. Time—1:37 2-5.

Run off of tie for first place in quarter-mile championship—Won by L. Snedecor, Company F, Seventh Regiment; Jerome Buck, First Naval Reserve, New Jersey, second. Time—0:53 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Championship, Semi-finals.—First heat: Won by A. Garrigues, Twenty-second Regiment; R. A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, second. Time—2:45 1-5. Second heat: Won by J. W. Eaton, Eighth Regiment; W. E. Mosher, Twenty-second Regiment, second. Time—2:38 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap, (Second Brigade)—Won by W. D. McCormack, Thirteenth Regiment, (10 yards;) L. Frank, Twenty-third Regiment, (14 yards,) second; M. H. Sheldicker, Thirteenth Regiment, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:53 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Championship (Second Brigade)—Won by Carl Sanford, Jr., Twenty-third Regiment; George Greene, Jr., Thirteenth Regiment, second. Time—1:13 2-5. Second Heat—Won by J. C. Bennett, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment; J. D. Graham, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment, second. Time—2:11 2-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Championship (National Guard)—Won by W. H. Owen, Twenty-second Regiment; J. W. Judge, Twenty-second Regiment, second; R. A. Miller, Twelfth Regiment, third. Time—1:10.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by G. A. Sayles, Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, 24 yards; G. G. Hollender, Twenty-second Regiment, 12 yards, second; J. G. Campion, Company H, Twenty-second Regiment, 25 yards, third. Time—1:10.

To Provide Work for Convicts.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Warden O. W. Sage of Sing Sing Prison has furnished Senator J. Irving Burns of Yonkers with a bill for the relief of the idle convicts in the prison. The bill provides for an appropriation of $50,000 from the Prison Fund, and, should the bill become a law, it is the intention of the Warden to use this sum in purchasing material and equipment for the new Administration Building, and he would then be able to give work to 300 convicts.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Electric Laundry Company of Rochester; capital, $7,500. Directors—Richard W. Groom and Charles E. Lewis of Rochester, and Marquis K. Simpson of Geneva.

—The Climax Specialty Company of Seneca Falls, to manufacture plumbers' specialties and supplies; capital, $4,000. Directors—John C. Davis, Homer Kuney, and Arthur J. Hendricks of Seneca Falls.

—John H. Parker Company of New York City, to do business as builders and dealers in builders' supplies; capital, $25,000. Directors—John H. Parker and George H. Robbins of New York City and Frank F Parshley of Brooklyn.

—The Samuel Hunter Company of Buffalo, to manufacture and deal in stair and hand rails; capital, $15,000. Directors—Samuel Hunter of Leechburg, Penn.; Azel C. Buell, Frank C. King, George E. King, and Bradley H. Phillips of Buffalo.

—Onondaga Basket Company of Syracuse, to deal in willows, willow baskets, &c.; capital, $40,000. Directors—Gates Thalheimer, Louis L. Thurmachter, and Henry H. Loomis of Syracuse, Fred Wycker, and Charles Scharer of Liverpool.

—Essex Land Company of New York City, to deal in land in Tonawanda; capital, $17,000. Directors—Richard J. O'Crowley of Newark, N. J.; John Walsh, Thomas J. Lmlott, and James J. Brennan of Newark, and Daniel F. Callahan of Buffalo.

—The Mineral Products Company of New York City, to mine manganese iron, coal, and other mineral products; capital, $100,000. Directors—Frederick C. Sayles of Pawtucket, R. I.; Frederick C. Sayles, Jr., of Providence; Edward F. Ward, George H. Frick, and William Carl of New York City.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Three Favorites Winners—Joseph F. Morris Suspended.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—In the racing to-day three favorites won, and the public divided the spoils with the bookmakers. Joseph F. Morris, on account of the interference of his father with his mounts, has been suspended.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Ban Johnson, 105 pounds, (Morse,) 10 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Campania, 105, (Warren,) 1 to 2, second by four lengths; Montell, 105, (Strode,) 60 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Sky Blue, The Sculptor, Judge Bullock, and Lay also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs. Miss Vern, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, won by a length; Miss Murphy, 100, (C. Reiff,) even, second by a length; Lott, 92, (Dorsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Tempesta, Plaudits, Clymena, Redena, Nannie L.'s Sister, and Valessa also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Mile and a furlong. Countess Irma, 105 pounds, (Scherrer,) 4 to 5, won by a length; Bridgeton, 105, (Foucan,) 4 to 1, second, by four lengths; Cotton King, 107, (McGlone,) 20 to 1, third Time—1:56. Stella, Lightfoot, Davezac, and Al Miles also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Seven furlongs. Necedah, 96 pounds, (Everett,) 2 to 1, won by two lengths; Viscount, 96, (T. Burns,) 5 to 1, second, by a head; Lonely, 100, (Dorsey,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Hill Billy, Gold Top, Robert Latta, and John Conroy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Etarre, 104 pounds, (J. Hill,) even, won by three lengths; Springtime, 104, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1, second by a length; Parasang, 102, (Hart,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Dejure, Nellie Osborne, Strathreel, Darien, and Proverb also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Piza, 102, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, won by three lengths; Tommy Rutter, 109, (Morse,) 2 to 5, second by a head; Stark, 100, (Gatewood,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Whiff, Gluck, Bustup, Come Away, and Ruth also ran.

BOYS SKATE FOR HONORS.

Beginning of the Interscholastic Championship Contests.

The St. Nicholas Skating Rink was occupied last night by members of schools belonging to the Interscholastic Athletic Association. The schoolboys contested for the skating championships. The rink was flagged so that there were twelve laps to the mile. Preliminary heats in four events were decided. The finals will be skated to-night.

Alfred Morgan of the De La Salle Institute won in the 440 yard, 220 yard, and one mile senior races, but he is protested on the ground that he is more than twenty years old, and that he has earned money by selling skates. In each heat won by Morgan the third skater was noted and will be allowed to compete in the finals.

S. J. Montgomery was referee, J. Dean Tilford, C. H. Sherrill, Jr., and Erskine Hewitt judges. C. J. Deeges and E. J. Giannini timers. The results are as follows:

440-Yard, Senior.—First Heat—Won by Al. Morgan, De La Salle; H. P. Homans, Cutler, second; Gulden, Berkeley, third. Time—0:55. Second Heat—Won by S. W. McClave, Trinity; O'Brien, Cutler, second. Time—0:55 1-5.

880-Yard, Junior.—First Heat—Won by Inman, Cutler; Proctor, Berkeley School, second. Time—1:49½. Second Heat—Won by A. Einstein, Harvard; Coffin, Cutler, second. Time—1:46. Third Heat—Won by Proall, Cutler; S. G. Spence, Harvard, second. Time—1:52¾.

220-Yard, Senior—First Heat—Won by Al. Morgan, De La Salle; H. P. Homans, Cutler, second; R. Paulding, Berkeley, third. Time—0:26 4-5. Second Heat—Won by W. J. Ehrich, Harvard; S. W. McClave second. Time—0:27½.

One-Mile, Senior.—First heat—Won by Al. Morgan, De La Salle; R. Paulding, Berkeley, second; G. Brokaw, Cutler, third. Time—3:24 1-5. Second Heat—Won by S. Ritman, Berkeley; O'Brien, De La Salle, second. Time—3:48 1-5. Third Heat—Won by S. W. McClave, Trinity; F. Einstein, Harvard, second. Time—3:58 3-5.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 15.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Racina, 102 pounds, (Jones,) 2 to 1, won by a nose; Modestia, 97, (Clawson,) 6 to 1, second, by two lengths; The Stockbroker, 104, (Thompson,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16⅘. Cogent, Playboy, Moreno, Lindendale, Valdos, James Porteous, Auquorn, Dacapo, Cheridah, and Flambeauette also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles; selling. Little Bob, 106, (Hennessy,) 40 to 1, won by a neck; Lovedal, 109, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, second, by a length; Doyle, 106, (Slaughter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:48¼. Foremost, Monita, St. Appolo and Examiner also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven and a half furlongs. Osric II., 102 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won by a head; Arrezzo, 107, (W. Martin,) 7 to 5, second, by a neck; Bernardillo, 101, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:35½. Tempestuous and Inflammator also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Formal, 100 pounds, (W. Martin,) 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Ferrier, 124, (Doggett,) 7 to 5, second, by a neck; Peter the Second, (Coady,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Cabrillo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Nelson, 112 pounds, (Hennessy,) 5 to 2, won by half a length; Road Runner, 112, (Burlingame,) 7 to 1, second, by a length; Flush Ban, 107, (Spencer,) 500 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Sir Reginald, Tim Murphy, Hyman, Sooladian, Myron, Gamecock, and San Lucas also ran.

New Yorkers Win at Hockey.

The New York Hockey Club beat the Montclair team last night at the New York Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, by one goal to nothing. It was a hard-fought game, and at times a little rough, but was thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators on account of the excellent work of the players. The line-up was:

New York.	Position.	Montclair.
Townshend	Forward	Koehler
De Casanova	Forward	M. Hornfeck
Hunt	Forward	G. Hornfeck
S. Phillips	Forward	N. A. Kennady
B. Phillips	Cover point	A. A. Emerson
Leckie	Point	H. Hornfeck
O'Donnel	Goal	A. Williams

Hunt made the goal for the New York team.

Brooklyn Handicap Entries.

The entries to the Brooklyn Handicap, $10,000, at a mile and a quarter, to be run at the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, are as follows:

	Years.		Years.
Algol	3	Havoc	5
Belmar	5	Jefferson	4
Ben Brush	4	King Arthur II.	5
Ben Eder	4	Lake Shore	6
Blazerock	4	Loki	4
Cleophus	3	Maurice	5
Counselor Howe	4	Merry Prince	4
Dorian	6	Peep o' Day	4
Dr. Rice	Aged	Requital	4
Halma	5	Roundsman	4
Handspring	4	Rotterdam	3
Harrington	6	Sir Walter	Aged
Howard Mann	4	The Swain	5
Harry Reed	5	The Winner	4
Hastings	4	Volley	4

Brooklyn Skating Club Wins.

An interesting game of hockey was played last evening at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, between a team from Princeton and the Skating Club of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn men were victorious by a score of 3 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Princeton—Evans, '97, goal; Brokaw, '97, point; Ayres, '99, cover point; Pardee, '97; Blair, '98; Edwards, 1900, and Robb, '97, forwards.

Brooklyn Skating Club—Hallock, goal; Randall, point; Mackenzie, cover point; Walker, Lounsbury, Wise, and Drakeley, forwards.

Polo Athletic Club Boxing.

Owing to an injury to Jerome Quigley's arm his bout with Sam Tonkins, arranged for the Polo Athletic Club's entertainment to-night, has been postponed. "Spike" Sullivan and "Mike" Farragher of Youngstown, Ohio, have been substituted, and will spar fifteen rounds. The other bouts will be between Tom Broderick of Yonkers and Henry Apfel of this city, ten rounds, and Charles Peaker and "Jack" Koske of Newark, ten rounds. The Polo Athletic Club is at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue.

NEW CHARTER PROSPECTS

THE COMMISSION MAY SECURE AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

Legislative Leaders Discuss the Situation—Proposed Extra Session to Consider Greater New York Matters.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Ford of New York City said to-day that if an extension of time for hearings in the Greater New York charter were needed, he believed it would be wise to postpone consideration of the charter at the regular session and attend to it at a special session.

Mr. Ford was asked by a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES what would be the result, in his opinion, of the request of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

"I think," he said, "that an extension of time would be granted if the Greater New York Commissioners should ask it. It seems to me that the petition of the Chamber of Commerce should not be acted upon by the legislators unless the Commissioners agree with the chamber.

"If they ask for an extension, I would be in favor of delaying action on the charter, taking an early adjournment and then meeting in special session, when the charter would be the only matter under consideration."

Senator Cantor, the leader of the minority, said he would favor an extension of time for the hearings if it appeared to the commission that it was desirable.

"But," said Senator Cantor, "the legislators ought to get the benefit of those hearings, and I believe, if additional time is granted for the commission to make its report, that the hearings be held in this city. The charter is a bulky affair. Every member of the Legislature should be informed not only of its provisions, but of the sentiment in New York City and Brooklyn concerning them.

"A suggestion has been made that the committees which will have charge of the charter bill go to New York to attend the hearings. I am opposed to this, because all members of the Legislature are as deeply interested as the committees, and ought to have the fullest information on all the questions involved."

Senator Brush of Kings, who led the opposition to consolidation in the Senate last year said: "I am in favor of passing the charter as soon as possible, giving time, of course, for such discussion as is pertinent. I do not expect it will be perfect when we pass it, and it would not be if we discussed it all Summer."

MAY SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Louisville Wheelmen Are Aggrieved at Certain Newspaper Statements.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—An action for damages may be begun by the Louisville '96 Meet Club against the manager of the press bureau that has been booming Isaac D. Potter for President of the League of American Wheelmen during the assembly at Baltimore.

The Louisville delegates that went to Baltimore to secure the meet for Louisville brought with them, it is charged, barrels of whisky and other liquid refreshments, which were, according to the statement, dispensed with a lavish hand, and, it is said, the members of the assembly were incapacitated for their work, unduly influenced in favor of Louisville, and paid more attention to the Louisville punch bowl than they did to the business of the league. The Directors of the '96 Meet Club have asked for the publication of a statement denying these charges in the papers that printed them.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTERS.

Results So Far for the Clark and Kemp Trophies.

Company H shot for the Kemp and Clark Trophies at the Seventh Regiment range last night. These competitions have become interesting to the Seventh's expert shooters. Company F started a big score of 1,092 for the Kemp, and 2,144 for the Clark. Company I beat the score for the Kemp by 5 points, but fell behind in the Clark match. Company H did not do so well, but Companies A and B are looked to for high class work at the targets next week.

The Kemp Trophy is shot for by twenty-five men from each company. The scores made are added to the scores of twenty-five additional shooters and the result counts for the Clark Trophy. The scores made last night by Company H were:

Kemp Trophy.

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Lieut. W. J. Underwood	22	25	47
Corp. E. W. Lancaster	21	25	46
Private C. F. Perkins	22	22	45
Sergt. W. B. Niles	21	22	43
Lieut. J. Holland	22	22	44
Private A. R. Angel	21	23	44
Sergt. L. J. Joscelyn	21	23	44
Corp. Presselger	21	23	44
Private M. K. Miller	20	24	44
Private McAlpin	22	21	43
Lance Corp. G. R. Martin	21	22	43
Private H. Weatherspoon	19	24	43
Private S. N. Ford	21	21	42
Private Roorke	20	22	42
Private Richardson	19	23	42
Sergt. J. A. Davidson	19	22	41
Private Relyea	18	23	41
Private R. Butler	18	23	41
Sergt. L. Witherspoon	21	20	41
Private G. Storm	20	20	40
Corp. J. H. Ford	20	19	39
Private A. E. Drake	19	19	38
Capt. C. E. Lydecker	17	19	36
Corp. Ennis	21	15	36
Private M. B. Atkinson	18	17	35
Total	502	544	1,048

Clark Trophy.

For the Clark Trophy the result was:

Name.	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Lance Corp. J. Salter	20	22	42
Private H. A. Brocus	21	20	41
Private W. G. Morrill	22	19	41
Private George Swain	18	23	41
Corp. W. G. Coats	20	20	40
Private J. Kell	20	20	40
Private F. Garrett	22	18	40
Lance Corp. Wm. Lisson	19	21	40
Private W. A. Sergeant	18	21	39
Private T. Dwight	17	22	39
Private M. A. Hasson	18	20	38
Private W. G. Wood	15	23	38
Private J. R. Post, Jr.	21	17	38
Sergt. H. W. Martin	18	19	37
Private H. Murphy	21	16	37
Private A. Gottschalk	22	14	36
Private A. R. Bunnell	19	17	36
Private M. Da Costa	18	17	35
Private W. L. G. McGuire	14	21	35
Private G. P. Dissoway	15	20	35
Private Robert S. Holt, Jr.	17	16	33
Private A. W. Stout	17	16	33
Private J. Corner	15	16	31
Private J. Church	15	13	28
Corp. F. H. Crary	16	8	24
Total	900	1,905	1,963

The company scores so far in the competition are:

	Kemp.			Clark.		
	S'd'g.	P'ne.	Total.	S'd'g.	P'ne.	Total.
Co. D	506	543	1,059	966	1,000	1,966
Co. F	519	573	1,092	1,027	1,117	2,144
Co. K	503	515	1,018

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

MR. PAYNE DELAYS THE PAYMENT OF A CLAIM.

A Wrangle over the Measure to Pension the Widow of Gen. John Gibbon—Various Relief Bills Passed.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Mr. Allen (Rep., Utah,) started business in the House to-day by presenting a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to why patents had not been issued for lands secured by bona-fide purchasers from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the lands having been given the company under Government grants. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) objected to the passage of a bill to carry into effect a judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the steamer Lady of the Lake for injuries received in collision with the United States ship Gettysburg in the Potomac River, and it went over.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) secured the adoption of a resolution providing for expediting the contested election case of Benoit vs. Boatner, from the Fifth District of Louisiana, so that it might be disposed of at the present session.

Quite a little opposition developed over a resolution from the Committee on Accounts for the employment of fifteen folders for two months to refold documents that had been injured in the fall of a building during the hurricane here Sept. 29 last, and finally the yeas and nays were ordered on an amendment to distribute the places among the States that had no appointments on the roll at present.

The amendment was rejected and the resolution adopted without another roll call.

An interesting fight developed over a Senate bill granting a pension of $100 per month to Mrs. Fannie Gibbon, widow of Gen. John Gibbon. Mr. Tracey (Rep., Mo.,) offered an amendment reducing the amount to $50 per month. This was warmly opposed by Mr. Curtis, (Rep., N. Y.,) who made eulogistic references to the services of Gen. Gibbon.

Mr. Wood (Rep., Ill.,) opposed granting special rates of pension through the medium of private bills, on the ground that it was contrary to general law.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 68; nays, 129—as was also another, reducing the amount to $75.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 102; nays, 13. Applause followed the announcement.

The previous question on the passage of a House bill granting pensions to Gray's Battalion of Arkansas Volunteers, veterans of the war with Mexico, was ordered.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) the bill went over until it could be engrossed.

A House bill to increase the pension of Clara L. Nichols, the present Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth, and widow of Brevet Major Gen. W. A. Nichols, developed some opposition, but the measure passed, allowing her $75.

A House bill granting a pension to Sarah E. Comly, widow of Major Clifton Comly, was also passed.

A number of other private pension bills were passed, and the House at 4:56 o'clock took a recess until 8 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

The Resolution for a Conference That Is to Go to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Republican Senatorial caucus this morning decided to leave the text of the resolution providing for an international monetary conference as previously submitted to the conference. It will be reported to the Senate Monday.

It was thought to be inadvisable to insert the word "unlimited," for the reason that it would tend to confuse and possibly mislead European delegates. The resolution closely follows the text of the four previous acts providing for conferences, and it is claimed means free and "unlimited" coinage as strongly as if that word was used.

The resolution is as follows:

"An act to provide for the representation of the United States by Commissioners at any international monetary conference hereafter to be called.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that whenever, after March 4, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity of relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between those metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more Commissioners to such international conference, and for compensation of said Commissioners and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of $100,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated."

A careful canvass of the Senate shows that there is a general willingness to permit the resolution to be adopted without much debate.

HAWAIIAN CABLE PROJECT.

Gen. Swayne at Washington in the Interests of His Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Gen. Wager Swayne of New York, representing the Pacific Cable Company of New Jersey, appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day in support of a proposition to throw open to competition the building of a cable from the United States to Japan via Honolulu.

In answer to a query if the men composing his company were responsible, Gen. Swayne mentioned the names of some of the leading incorporators, among whom is Col. Spaulding, who has resided many years in Honolulu and holds a contract from that Government to lay a cable to San Francisco. Other members of the company are D. O. Mills of New York, Gen. G. M. Dodge, who built the Union Pacific Railway; James J. Hill, the President of the Great Northern Railway, and Abram S. Hewitt of New York.

Congressional Notes.

—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday ordered a favorable report on the House bill appropriating $60,000 for a building at Lockport, N. Y.

—Owing to the defeat of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill in the House, the Senate Republican Steering Committee has changed the order of business. The Nicaraguan Canal bill will be taken up next week and given the right of way as the unfinished business of the Senate.

—House Committee on Elections, No. 2, Mr. Johnson of Indiana, Chairman, yesterday decided the contested case of Beattie vs. Price, from the Third Louisiana District, in favor of Mr. Price, (Dem.,) the sitting member.

—Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.,) introduced in the House yesterday a bill fixing the age for retirement from the classified service of the United States at sixty-five years. All offices are to become vacant when the persons holding them become sixty-five years of age, and no person more than sixty-five years old is to be eligible to appointment. The act, however, is not to apply to Union veterans of the late war or to their widows.

—The House Committee on Commerce yesterday made favorable reports on bills appropriating $60,000 for a light and fog signal station on Green's Ledge, Norwalk Harbor, Conn.; $10,000 for a similar station on Peck's Ledge, Norwalk Harbor; $45,000 for a similar station at the entrance to New Haven Harbor, Conn.; $2,500 for a light on Long Beach day beacon, Norwalk Harbor, and $600 for lighted beacons at Round Beach, Fitches Point, White Rock Reef, and Grassy Hummock, Norwalk Harbor.

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Is dangerous. We require heat. We need pure, warm, nourishing blood to keep us warm and guard against sickness. Good blood is given by

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The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA

Concessions Which the Dominion Is Willing to Make.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Messrs. Charlton and Farrer, Liberal members of the Canadian Parliament, are here in an unofficial capacity sounding Congressmen on the subject of closer trade relations between the United States and the Dominion. They have received little encouragement.

The objection raised by the Americans is that the natural products of both countries are the same, owing to similar climatic and soil conditions. The members of the Ways and Means Committee, for example, will not agree that even the present rate of duty on foreign farm products, to say nothing of a lower rate of duty, will be permitted. The same is true of lumber.

Mr. Farrer says that a large number of goods can be found which might be put on the free list, and from which the Canadians would purchase largely of the Americans, inasmuch as Great Britain cannot compete with this country in producing them. He includes in this list sewing machines, firearms, pig and bar iron, axles and springs, locomotives and stationary engines, paper, printing machines and presses, gray cotton and cotton jeans, clocks and watches, brass goods, carriages and sleighs, drugs and chemicals, glass, boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, refined petroleum, paints, oils, rubber goods, furniture, electrical apparatus, &c.

Canada, according to Mr. Farrer, is ready to put the North Atlantic fishery question on a more satisfactory footing and to come to a better understanding as regards wrecking on the great lakes, the alien labor law, and other matters in dispute.

The Canadian Government is also prepared to enter into a joint scheme for deepening the St. Lawrence route from Duluth and Chicago to tidewater and for making the lake traffic free to Canadian and American vessels alike, offering to give the United States joint control over the canals.

Public men to whom these flattering concessions have been outlined fully appreciate the advantages which would result, but they cannot see how they can offer Canada any advantages in return that would not offset, and probably more than offset, the concessions granted.

The situation, according to Representatives and Senators, is full of uncertainty, with the chances strongly against any convention such as the Canadian Liberal Party is likely to frame.

FOR THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Contributions Received by the Saturday and Sunday Association.

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the General Fund of the collection:

From Churches.

Grace Episcopal	$1,377.02	Temple Rodoph Scholom	$87.50
St. George's, Episcopal	582.10	Society of Friends, Gramercy Park	52.00
St. Agnes's Chapel, Episcopal	252.22	St. Matthew's, Episcopal	39.09
Society for Ethical Culture	160.68	St. James's Episcopal, Fordham	23.45
Grace Reformed	10.00		

From Other Sources.

W. C. Schermerhorn	$200	I. Rosenstein & Co. and employes	$25
E. C. Benedict	200	Simon Borg & Co.	25
O. Ottendorfer	100	J. C. G. Hupfel B'w'g Co.	25
J. J. McComb	100	French & Co.	25
J. E. Emery	100	& employes	22
R. W. Keep	50	Employes of J. Schultz & Co.	20
Egbert Starr	50	Amos F. Eno	20
W. L. Gurnee	50	B. K. Stevens	20
T. Hitchcock	50	Horace White	10
A.C. Zabriskie	50	A. L. Hyde	10
E. W. S.	50	J. W. Auchencloss	10
F. G. Landon	25	R. V. McKim	10
T. M. Barnes	25	W. P. Butler	10
Geo. H. Penniman	25	Arthur Mountain & Co.	10
Cyrus J. Lawrence	25	Centennial Lodge, F. & A. M.	10
Samuel Riker	25	G. J. C.	10
F. L. Slade	25		
Down-Town Club	25		
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.	25		

From Employes and Others.

By the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, (in addition to $100 given by the corporation:)

From employes	$90	W. G. Moehring & Co.	$5
Karl Hutter	25	F. O'Toole	5
Jackson & Co.	20	John Miller	5
G. W. Brand	10	E. M. Little & Sons	5
E. A. Howland	10	A. F. Ottmann	5
Jochum & Jetter	10	Baldwin & Gleason Co.	5
G. Staats	10	J. W. Russell & Co.	5
Berner-Meyer Company	10	Henry Euler	5
Neidlinger & Sons	10	L. J. Merkle	5
W. J. Farrell	10	S. I. Field	5
Palm, Pechtel & Co.	10	N. W. Keane	5
W. M. Schwenker	10	J. Kastner	5
E. Wattenberg Company	10	G. H. Lambrecht	5
Emken Chemical Co.	10	David Roche	5
F. von Grasberg	10	S. & F. Uhlmann	5
		In smaller amounts	30

Bulkhead and Pier Leased.

The Dock Board yesterday decided to grant to the Consolidated Lake and Canal Company 750 feet of the bulkhead at Cromwell Inlet, or the Harlem River, in addition to the pier at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street, North River. With Erastus Wiman, who appeared for the company, were E. E. Moore and William Murphy of Buffalo, G. H. Morgan of Lockport, Capt. Melville De Puy, who is interested in the Canal business; Edward M. Clarkson, and M. Tracy. It was decided to lease the bulkhead property at $4,800 for ten years, with the privilege of two renewals. For the first two years, however, the rental will be but $100 per annum.

"A Trip to Chinatown" in Court.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Marc Klaw receiver of the scenery, &c., used in the production of the play, "A Trip to Chinatown," in a suit brought by Hal S. Taylor against Laura Biggar Waverly and her husband, Bert Haverly, for a dissolution of the partnership between them, formed on April 29, 1890, to produce the play under an arrangement with the owners, Hoyt & McKee, for a royalty. Mr. Taylor, who acted as the manager of the company, declared that at Syracuse, on Dec. 7, the defendants refused to permit him to continue as manager, and have since not recognized him as a partner.

Zuker Seeks a Stay.

Justice Beach, in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court yesterday heard argument on the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay pending an appeal in the case of Isaac Zuker, the convicted firebug. Zuker's counsel particularly objected to the admission of testimony that Zuker had committed arson in New Jersey as being improperly admitted and prejudicing the jury. Decision was reserved.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATOR LEXOW WANTS AN INVESTIGATION OF TRUSTS.

to Prevent Legislation—Bills Introduced in Both Houses—Adjournment Till Monday.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—Senator Lexow offered a resolution for an investigation of the existence of monopolies and trusts, and asked that it be made a special order for next Tuesday. He said he believed that the Republican Party should take hold of this important question, which was now agitating the public. He referred to a bill upon the same subject introduced yesterday by Senator Cantor, which the Speaker had afterward said would have to be amended, and severely criticised him.

Senator Cantor replied. He said that it would be utterly impossible for this Legislature to deal with the trusts, if this investigation should be started. The investigation, he said, would entail a needless expense upon the people and would have no object but to consume time.

The motion to make the resolution a special order for Tuesday was adopted.

For an Investigation of Trusts.

The Lexow resolution is as follows:

Whereas, It is charged that combinations of capital, in the nature of trusts, are increasing in number and influence in this Commonwealth, whereby various important branches of industry have become concentrated in the hands of a few, creating monopolies, shutting out competition, displacing labor, and driving the citizen of moderate means out of business, and production and price are regulated, not by the natural laws of supply and demand or the rules of normal and healthy competition, but by the arbitrary decision of combinations operating together to destroy competition and exact unreasonable charges from the people; and,

Whereas, It is further charged that combinations of capital enjoy special and peculiar privileges and advantages detrimental to public interests, and that the laws hitherto enacted either indirectly foster and promote the growth of the evils complained of, if they exist, or, at least, are inadequate to furnish relief; and

Whereas, If these charges are well founded, such conditions must necessarily operate to the disadvantage and injury of the citizen, therefore, be it

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that a joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of three Senators and four members of the Assembly, be appointed with full power and authority, to institute and conduct an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining if trusts and monopolies exist in this Commonwealth, or operate therein, in such forms as are or may be injurious to public interests, and, if they so exist and operate, the causes that create and maintain them; and if in any way the business, agricultural, and labor interests of this Commonwealth are injuriously affected by the present economic system, or if, under the laws as they now exist, combinations of capital or aggregations of wealth enjoy special or peculiar privileges or undue advantages in the business and industrial conditions of the State; and for that purpose the said committee is empowered to hold sessions wherever necessary; to employ counsel, a stenographer, and such other assistants as may be necessary; to send for persons and papers, issue subpoenas, and exercise and enjoy all the powers, privileges, and authority of a legislative committee; and it is further

Resolved, That the committee make a report of its proceedings, conclusions, and recommendations at the earliest day practicable.

Senator Ford offered a resolution calling upon Representatives in Congress to favor a bill increasing the salaries of letter carriers.

Senator Ellsworth thought it unwise to meddle in the affairs of Congress.

Senator Mullen also thought that it was time that this class of resolutions should be suppressed, and, upon his objection, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff then handed down a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York asking for an extension of time for the consideration of the new charter for the future City of New York by the Greater New York Commission. It was read.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Wieman—Amending the act prohibiting barbering on Sunday by exempting Brooklyn and Buffalo, as well as New York and Saratoga.

Senator Grady—Providing that all contracts for the removal of paper from the streets of New York City shall be let by contract.

Senator Wieman—To provide shelter houses at transfer stations for passengers on all railroads in the County of Kings.

Senator Munzinger—Providing that the expense incurred in acquiring title to lands for parks for park purposes in the City of New York be paid from the proceeds of New York City bonds, and that no local assessment shall be made for such expense.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Supreme Court to order the lease, mortgage, or sale of property held in trust when such action is for the benefit and improvement of the property.

Senator Grady—Making the term of office of the Register in New York County four years.

Senator Grady—Creating the office of Lighting Commissioner in New York City, the head of which shall be elected, and shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year. The Commissioner must inspect the manufacture of gas and other lighting substances for the purpose of ascertaining the quality of its standard, and shall make necessary regulations for the manufacture of the same.

Senator Ford—Giving the Department of Parks in New York City the authority to regulate the height and character of sign boards in the vicinity of public parks, and prohibiting the placing of advertisement signs, posters, devices, &c., on any structure, wall, tree, or fence within 350 feet of any park or public pleasure ground, within the city limits, under a penalty of $250, which penalty is made a lien on such property, and the Department of Parks is authorized to sue for the same and collect it for the benefit of the department.

Adjourned till Monday night.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The Bill for a Hall of Records in This City Advanced to Third Reading and Recommitted—Bills Introduced.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Mr. Austin's bill, providing for a new Hall of Records in New York, was ordered to a third reading, and recommitted to the Committee on Cities, retaining its regular place in the order of third reading.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Glen—Reducing the rate of interest to 5 per cent.

Mr. Gilliland—Providing for the extension of Broadway, at King's Bridge Road, over the Harlem River, in New York City; erecting a bridge to carry out its improvement, and appropriating $165,000 to acquire land and cover the cost of the work.

Mr. Corrigan—Senator Grady's bill creating the office of Lighting Commissioner for New York City.

Mr. Gilliland—Providing for the removal of telegraph, telephone, and electric light wires and cables from Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

Mr. Lewis—Providing for the incorporation of associations for lending money on personal property in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants in sums not to exceed $200 to one person.

Mr. Glen—Providing that a formula of all patent and proprietary medicines shall be filed with the State Board of Health, and a certificate issued therefrom that the same is not dangerous to public health before such medicine can be lawfully offered for sale.

Mr. Laimbeer—Making it a misdemeanor to sell policy slips, or to have in possession any paraphernalia for the playing of policy.

Mr. Ives—Amending Chapter 813, laws of 1880, relating to the requirements of veterinary surgeons and allowing their registration in certain cases before Jan. 1, 1898.

Mr. Bondy—Making it a misdemeanor to have in any one's possession gambling manifold sheets or gambling paraphernalia of any kind.

Mr. Finn—Providing that the Clerk of the City Court of New York City receive $2,000 salary.

Mr. Hughes—Prohibiting printing, other than that used by public institutions, being done in any penal or other institution in the State.

Mr. Leonard—Repealing the act forbidding the construction of a railroad on Perry Street, New York.

Mr. Giedhil—Providing that minutes of fraternal and co-operative life insurance associations may be read in evidence.

Mr. Leonard—Repealing the act prohibiting a railroad on Charles Street, New York City.

Mr. Leonard—Repealing the retaliatory insurance law of 1896 against foreign insurance companies, whose Governments have refused to admit New York State companies to do business in their countries.

Mr. Parshall—To provide for the equalization of pay and time of firemen in the service of towns lately incorporated with Brooklyn.

Mr. Corrigan—Providing that the Register of New York City shall be elected at the coming election, and hold office for four years.

Mr. Gott—Providing that prisoners between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years may be sent to penitentiaries instead of prisons.

Adjourned until Monday night.

MR. LEXOW'S PURPOSE.

Speculation as to the Object of the Proposed Trust Investigation.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—When Mr. Lexow had presented his resolution for an investigation of alleged trusts in the Senate to-day, he was asked what he was aiming at.

He replied that it would not do to let the Democrats get credit for all the anti-trust legislation of the session. This is the construction which most persons put on the Senator's proposition for an investigation.

The Senator's action has caused a commotion among those who have "dollar gas" bills for New York City. Fully a half dozen of these are in sight in each house. The promoters of these bills have been talking of "a gas trust." They are now convinced that Mr. Lexow's resolution will be made the pretext for an investigation of the gas question and consequent delay in the completion of legislation which will give cheaper gas to New York City.

Senator Cantor said he thought the Lexow resolution indicated that the majority leaders had concluded that they could not ignore the question of cheaper gas.

One comment frequently heard is that Mr. Lexow is simply acting for the Republican organization, and that it is the intention to conduct a prolonged investigation after the Legislature shall have adjourned.

Believe Evasions Overestimated.

That part of the statement of Excise Commissioner Lyman which refers to the number of Raines law evaders in New York County is not generally believed by police officials here. Commissioner Lyman's report puts the number of those evading the State tax in this county at 2,286.

At Police Headquarters yesterday Commissioner Parker said the mistake made in estimates of this kind was that the total number of revenue licenses issued were generally taken. Of this number there were wholesale liquor dealers, rectifiers, wholesale malt dealers, wholesale bottlers, and brewers. All these, he said, were required to have a revenue license, but no State tax certificate. In Chief Conlin's office it was said the statement that there are 2,286 violators of the excise requirements in this county was not correct.

ELDORADO IN HONDURAS.

Alphonse L. Pinart of Paris Says Gold Is Plentiful There.

Alphonse L. Pinart of Paris, France, is in this city after a six months' tour of Honduras, whither he went as the accredited commercial agent of the French Government and as a representative of the Syndicat Français du Centre Amérique. Mr. Pinart says he discovered a new Eldorado in Honduras, where gold is plentiful.

"Especially is this true," said Mr. Pinart to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, "in the Department of Olancho, on the banks of the Rivers Guayapi and Jalan. I have secured concessions from the Honduras Government, granting me forty-two leagues of the first-named river and seventy-two leagues of the latter, besides 300 yards of the adjoining banks. Out of every cubic yard of soil from 60 to 75 cents' worth of gold can be extracted. Roots and grass pulled out of the ground contain gold dust in profusion, and I can say in all confidence that California will be outdone. Back of this part of the country are the mountainous districts, where any quantity of quartz containing gold, platinum, and tellurium can be found, and it is an easy matter for any man to make from $5 to $10 a day there. There is no danger of any political disturbances, as the country is perfectly safe for foreigners. All this talk about frequent revolutions is nonsense. During the entire time I staid there I did not even know of such a thing. Foreigners are never molested or drafted into the army, even when there is a revolution."

Mr. Pinart has a number of fine specimens of placer and quartz gold, and exhibited one piece of pure gold found on the banks of the Guayapi weighing over seven ounces. He stated further that competent miners could make money in those regions, and need not be afraid of climatic conditions, as the interior of Honduras is healthful, and the thermometer never rises there to more than 85 degrees, even in the Summer.

Funeral of Elizabeth R. Tompkins.

Funeral services for Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tompkins, who died Thursday night at the home of her son-in-law, George V. Brower, Kingston Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, will take place Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Mr. Brower's residence. The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler will officiate. Mrs. Tompkins was ninety-five years old. About six weeks ago she was attacked with rheumatism, and this, with other troubles, brought about her death. Mrs. Tompkins was born in New London, Conn., and came to Brooklyn fifty years ago. Her husband died twenty years ago. She will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Referee for Murray Hill Bank.

Lawyer Hotchkiss, representing 83 per cent. of the depositors of the defunct Murray Hill Bank, asked Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, to appoint a referee in place of the present receivers, Trask and O'Brien. It was stated that the depositors want to reopen the bank, and they say the assets can be more economically administered by a referee than by receivers. An adjournment was taken until Tuesday.

J. B. White Brought Here.

J. B. White, Secretary of the Mann's Island Shooting Club of Norfolk, Va., who is charged with forging some stock of the club and selling it in this city, was brought to the city yesterday and committed to the Tombs, in default of $2,500 bail. He said his arrest was a piece of persecution, but declined to speak further. His brother-in-law, Mr. Page, is with him.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

John Murphy was found guilty yesterday of manslaughter in the first degree. He has been on trial, before Justice Smyth, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, on the charge of stabbing William Whalen during a quarrel at 3 Minetta Lane, on Nov. 4. The men had been drinking.

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RAINES LAW'S WORKINGS

COMMISSIONER LYMAN'S REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Number of Authorized Places for Selling Liquor Reduced and Revenues Increased—Amendments Needed to Prevent Evasions.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day submitted his first annual report to the Legislature, showing the operation of the Raines liquor tax law.

Under the head of recommendations, Mr. Lyman says:

"Experience has shown that certain amendments must be made to the law. One of the first complaints received by this department was that so-called wholesale liquor dealers, who pay no State tax, sold at retail by making sales of different kinds of liquors, including cider, beer, wine, and whisky, in small packages, having a care only that the aggregate quantity should be five gallons.

"The department held that Section 2, which provides that a sale of liquor of less than five wine gallons 'shall be trafficking in liquor,' was intended to mean a sale of less than five gallons of one kind, and caused a test case to be brought for a judicial settlement of the question. The court decided against the department's construction.

"Fairness to those who pay the tax for the retail privilege seems to demand that either the limit as to quantity be raised or that the law be made to specify a single kind only. Dealers doing this semi-retail business have quite generally a Government retail license.

"To meet this and kindred cases the law should be amended so that the application for and holding of a license for retailing liquor under the Internal Revenue Department of the United States shall be presumptive evidence of 'trafficking in liquors' within the provisions of this act."

Referring to the existence of "fake" hotels, the Commissioner says: "Inasmuch as hotels have certain privileges not enjoyed by other places that sell liquor, it is very desirable that the law should be so amended, if possible, as to more explicitly define in connection with such privileges, for the purpose of this act, the term 'hotel,' as well as the terms 'guest' and 'meals.'"

The "Fake" Clubs.

In speaking of the incorporation of several thousand social clubs in order to avoid the tax under the Raines law, the Commissioner says: "About the time of the passage of the present excise liquor-tax law, a Court of Appeals decision, rendered in a case brought under the law of 1892, held that the distribution of liquors, for pay, among the members of a club or membership corporation was not a sale of liquor within that law, and, following this precedent, subordinate courts have held that, under the present law, the sale of liquor to members of a club is not 'trafficking in liquors.' These decisions have resulted in suggesting a method for evading the law, and very many parties who had paid for certificates have surrendered the same and organized and incorporated so-called social clubs, of which a former certificate holder or his employe is usually the President, Treasurer, and steward; and very many others, under the protection of such decisions, have readjusted old-established places for the sale of liquor and arranged with a majority of their customers to 'distribute' liquor to them during prohibited hours and on Sunday. The number of these places so changed, including new places of that character established within the last six months, as shown by the records of the Secretary of State's office, is over 2,000, the most of which are situated in the Cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, where the liquor tax is largest.

"The extent of this evasion becomes apparent from the fact that 3,360 such clubs have been chartered from May 1, 1896, to Nov. 24, 1896, and 3,711 to Jan. 13, 1897. The loss to the public revenue sustained from this source is fairly estimated at about $1,000,000 for the present liquor tax year.

"This exasion of the law, or at least the evasion of its plain intent, should be made impossible by legislation; otherwise, the State's revenue will be still further seriously impaired and law-abiding liquor dealers discouraged and driven by unfair competition to the same subterfuge and evasion. By careful investigation of the United States internal revenue records of the liquor traffic in this State, the fact is disclosed that most of these clubs apply for and receive the proper internal revenue stamp of the United States before beginning the traffic in liquor, and, in order to procure such stamp must make a sworn statement as follows: 'That it intends to engage, or is engaged, in the business or occupation of retail liquor dealer, subject to special tax under the internal revenue laws of the United States.'

"The judicial decisions above alluded to have constrained this department, as well as all other officials charged with the execution of the law, to await an amendment which it is hoped will remedy the defect, and make clear the intention of the law. The department respectfully suggests for your consideration as a practical solution of this vexed question that bona-fide clubs or membership corporations be allowed to traffic in liquor under a special certificate which shall require them to pay the highest tax of the locality, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed necessary and applicable to such institutions for the purposes of the act, as is already done in the case of the traffic upon cars, steamboats, and vessels."

Statistical Summary.

In his report the Commissioner says: "The financial part of this report is made for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1896, having reference to the fiscal year. Various statistics and details of the department's business transactions for eight months (April 1 to Dec. 1, 1896,) are furnished.

"The summary of tax certificates issued and receipts therefrom during the first six months of the liquor-tax year, beginning May 1 and ending Oct. 31, 1896, shows: Total certificates issued, 29,211; total cancellations, 1,628; number of certificates in force Nov. 1, 1896, 27,583.

"Received for certificates, transfers, and fines, $11,038,322; refunds paid, $255,748; refunds due and to be paid, $85,681; County Treasurers' fees, $56,484.

"Transfers to Nov. 1, 1896, 1,199; gross collections after payment of refunds and Treasurers' fees, $10,640,408; amount of localities' share, $7,084,388; State's share, $3,556,069.

"The rebates for unexpired terms of certificates have been largely in cases of Summer hotels, steamboats, and cars, excursions, and places changed from saloons into so-called social clubs, to avail themselves of the benefits of recent judicial decisions.

"The department has compiled statistics to show the working of the old excise law and practice, so far as the same pertains to financial results, in comparison with the present system. Information for this comparison is principally gathered from reports of the 963 old Excise Boards, which were made to cover the twelve months preceding April 30, 1896.

"Licenses issued for twelve months prior to April 30, 1896, 33,437; liquor-tax certificates in force Nov. 1, 1896, 27,583; reduction in licensed places, 5,854.

"Total receipts the last year under old laws, $3,172,376; expenses of collection for same period, $252,782; net revenue for towns and cities, $2,919,593; ratio of expense of collection of same, 8 per cent.

"The total receipts under the Raines liquor tax law from May 1 to Oct. 31, 1896, were $11,068,822; deducting rebates paid and due, $341,430, leaving net collections of $10,698,892; expenses of department for six months ending Sept. 30, 1896, $84,315; County Treasurers' fees, $56,484; total, $140,799. The balance, or net revenue, was $10,556,192.

"It is estimated that collections during the remainder of the liquor tax year (to May 1, 1897,) will be sufficient to pay refunds due and to become due, and that the expenses of the department for the remaining six months will be $100,000, which will make the ratio of total expenses in carrying out the law (including County Treasurers' fees) for thirteen months ending April 30, 1897, about ¼ per cent."

Unlicensed Selling.

The department has obtained complete lists of the names of parties in this State retailing liquor under a United States tax certificate. Comparison of these lists with the lists of those taking State certificates up to the date of this report discloses the fact that 6,570, who had paid an internal revenue retail liquor dealers' tax, have failed to pay the State tax for such privilege. Of this number 1,829 are clubs or associations.

Inspection and comparison of the lists also show that those evading the State tax are mostly in localities subject to the largest tax, viz.: Erie County, 679; Kings County, 1,468; New York County, 2,286; Queens County, 218; Monroe County, 171, and in all other counties of the State, 1,467, there being no county in the State but has one or more cases of the kind. Clubs or associations not paying the State tax but paying United States retail liquor dealer's tax are situated as follows: Erie County, 89; Kings County, 670; New York County, 933; Queens County, 18; Westchester County, 14; Monroe County, 10; Oneida County, 10, and Onondaga County, 10. Thirty other counties of the State have one or more each, aggregating 65. The report adds:

"After a careful and exhaustive examination and comparison of the two lists, the department is thoroughly convinced that the evasion of the excise law is, and has been for years, alarmingly extensive, and that the State's revenue is being seriously impaired by the practices of many who dare not take the chances of punishment by the United States court, but are willing to take the risk and conviction and punishment in local tribunals. It has been found necessary to appoint attorneys to act with County Treasurers, except in New York, Kings, and Erie.

"A general misapprehension of the duties and powers of special agents exists in the widespread impression that the enforcement of police and peace regulations, as well as tax collection, is a duty now solely resting on this department and its special agents. This misohievous impression, in many localities, has been confirmed and spread by officials and others unfriendly to the law and disinclined to its enforcement.

"Had the Legislature intended that these officials should be the sole conservators of the law, and prosecute an efficient surveillance of the liquor traffic, with the thousands of daily infractions of the law incident thereto, among 7,000,000 people, instead of providing for only sixty special agents it would have been obliged to provide for hundreds of such officers.

"Very great misapprehension seems to exist as to the feature of the law which takes from the County Treasurers and other officials issuing tax certificates the discretionary power of granting or refusing the same. Many people think it the duty of the department, through its officials and particularly its special agents, to investigate and decide upon the rights of applicants before a certificate is granted. There is nothing in the act which shows that it was the intention of the Legislature that special agents or others should be sent out to make investigations or inspections before issuing the tax certificate. The whole theory of the act is against any such contention.

"The opposite construction would reinject into the law the feature of placing the discretion with some person to refuse or grant a certificate to applicants, the exercise of which power, or so-called discretion, gave rise to notorious abuse under the old system and enabled Excise Boards and their employes to use this discretion for personal and political purposes, to avoid which was one of the main objects of enacting the present law. Any other interpretation on this question would require the employment of hundreds of agents or inspectors to make such preliminary inspection in the thirty-seven cities and 943 towns of the State possible within a period of two months.

Complaints and Prosecutions.

"The number of verified complaints submitted to District Attorneys for prosecution was 411, and the number of convictions was 78. The amounts of fines aggregated $4,436.

"The number of civil actions in which the State Department appeared by counsel was 52; certificates canceled on order of court, 13; certificates issued on order of court, 7; injunctions against parties illegally trafficking in liquor, 3.

"It has been the policy of the department not to interfere with local officials in the execution of the law, except in case of evasions. The results of complaints, when presented to Grand Juries, so far as acted upon and known, have been quite similar to like complaints under former excise laws, viz.: Depending largely upon the prevailing sentiment of the locality, but more especially upon the character and prejudices of juries and court officials.

"In some localities it is evident that juries have more or less prejudice against convicting for offenses against the excise law, availing themselves of which, offenders escape punishment. This prejudice is by no means a new growth, and is not so much against the taxation of the traffic as against police regulations, with which for ages it has been deemed necessary for the welfare and protection of society to circumscribe and limit it. Nothing shows this more plainly than the cheerful alacrity with which liquor dealers of all grades and conditions pay the United States, which is coupled with no restrictive conditions nor harsh penalties except for non-payment of the assessment."

Further Recommendations.

The further recommendations made by Commissioner Lyman in his report are as follows:

"The department should have power to cause an enumeration of the inhabitants of a village where it is not already known, so that the tax may be definitely fixed for such places. There are four cities and sixty-two villages not separately enumerated in which a lower tax is paid than if an exact enumeration were made.

"The excise tax has been collected and returned without loss to the State. Localities have not fared as well, the law not definitely providing for prompt payment of local funds by county Treasurers. I suggest the necessity of so amending the law that county Treasurers' books and accounts of excise funds be always open to inspection; that their deposits of excise funds be kept in separate and distinct accounts, and that they be obliged to pay to localities the money belonging to them within ten days of its receipt, as now provided for the State's share.

"The law should require applicants for certificates to more definitely state the places in which they propose to do business. As it is now, this information is so meagre that certificates are sometimes issued to conduct business within certain prohibited distances.

"The law should be amended so that refunds can be made on tax certificates surrendered without special legislation.

"County Clerks and clerks of courts of record should be required to keep the department informed of every judgment and conviction for violation of the law and the amount of fines imposed. The experience of the department, so far, indicates that fines and penalties are very slow in reaching the Treasury, and in many cases no official information of fines and penalties is obtainable by this department."

The Plasterers' Lost Money.

Michael Kiernan and Lawrence Storey were held in $5,000 bail each by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday on indictments charging grand larceny. Storey is a keeper in the Tombs. Kiernan was a trustee of the Plain and Ornamental Plasterers' Society, and it is charged that these two, with another trustee, Timothy Sullivan, appropriated $5,380 belonging to the society. Kiernan has made a confession. Sullivan is still at large.

A Clearing House Anniversary.

The anniversary of the dedication of the New York Clearing House Association Building, in Cedar Street, in which the Chase National Bank is a tenant, was remembered yesterday. On the flagstaffs were displayed the National colors and the flag of the Bank Clearing House. Business began in the new Clearing House Jan. 20, 1896. Up to the closing hour yesterday there had been $2,900,000,000 in exchanges, and $1,800,000,000 in balances disposed of.

Elevated Railroad Wins.

Daniel Mooney, David Cohen, and Francis Scallon recovered damages amounting to about $2,000 in the Supreme Court against the New York Elevated Railway Company for damage to property ow

FOREIGN MISSIONS LAUDED

INTERDENOMINATIONAL MEETING HEARS PRAISE FOR THEM.

TWENTY-TWO SECTS WERE REPRESENTED.

Gen. Beaver Praised Arbitration Treaty—It Was Indorsed by Resolution—Dr. Storrs and Bishop Fowler on Foreign Missions.

Twenty-two Protestant denominations of the United States and Canada were represented at the interdenominational mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last night. There was not a great crowd in the hall, and the seats on the stage were not all filled, but probably 2,000 persons were present. Women composed the larger part of the audience.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Simultaneous Meetings Committee, representing the foreign missions boards and societies in this country and in Canada. Its proceedings were made as undenominational as possible, and each of the principal sects was represented by some prominent clergyman.

Although the programme did not indicate any line of thought upon which the speakers would talk, it was soon evident that it had been arranged to devote the evening to a discussion of foreign missions. The Rev. John R. Davies, who introduced Gen. James A. Beaver as the presiding officer, began the discussion by asking the question: "What is most needed in mission work?" The President carried the question a little further, and cleared the ground for the sweeping addresses of Dr. Storrs and Bishop Fowler. The prayers were devoted to missions, and the sentiment of the hymns was the broadening and strengthening of the foundations of the Church.

Gen. Beaver on Missions.

Ben. Beaver, on taking the chair, made a short talk on missions. He made use of his military experience, and drew a stirring comparison between the first missions and the skirmish line of battle. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"You contribute by your presence to-night to the marking, if not the making, of an epoch in a cause which in itself has been an epoch-maker in the lives of men and in the history of nations for 1,900 years. In all these centuries no generation of men has seen what you have seen. In all these centuries no generation of men has witnessed the marvelous advance in all departments of art and science and of religion. And in all the marvelous development of this generation the development of missions, and especially of foreign missions, is the greatest marvel.

"Just now we are rejoicing in an event which is to do more for the cause of missions than any event which has happened in the history of the world. When the two greatest English-speaking nations of the world sit down together and embody the principles of the Christian religion in a solemn treaty, it seems to me that it marks an advance in the thought of the world such as has never been seen since the world began. [Applause.]

"I don't know that we are to realze what the prophet Isaiah speaks of in this event, when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, but when the British lion and the American Eagle sit down peaceably together, in the face of all the past of these two nations, and, by solemn treaty entered into by their representatives decide to make war almost an impossibility, it seems to me that we are approaching the time when we can almost see the fulfillment of that prophecy."

The speaker referred to the army reorganization after the battle of Fredericksburg, when corps badges were adopted by Gen. Hooker, and stated what these badges were. "We were devoted to our emblems in those days," he added, "and I take it that there is devotion to the denominational emblems of our different churches; but above all our divisional flags was the Stars and Stripes. And so, devoted as we may be to denominational flags, we can come to-night to twine them about the blood-stained banner of the Cross."

Arbitration Treaty Indorsed.

During the meeting a resolution was handed to Gen. Beaver, and he read it to the meeting. It was as follows:

"Twenty-two denominations of Christians of the United States and Canada, in meeting assembled in New York on the 15th of January, 1897, pass unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Conference of Foreign Mission Boards, representing, as its members believe, the great body of Protestant Christians in the United States and Canada, rejoices in the prospect of an early ratification by their respective Governments of the general treaty of arbitration, and respectfully urges the confirmation of the same."

When Gen. Beaver called for a vote, every one in the hall arose. He then called for any opposing votes, but none responded, and he declared the resolution unanimously adopted. The announcement was greeted with applause.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Edward Judson of the Washington Square Memorial Church, several hymns were sung, and the Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers led the responsive reading of the Seventy-second Psalm. An interesting feature of the exercises was the accompaniment to the singing by Misses Anna and Georgia Park on cornets.

Gen. Beaver, in introducing the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, said that under the old Jewish law the jubilee brought rest, but in our time it often brings opportunity for greater work. This was the case, he said, with Dr. Storrs. [Applause.] Dr. Storrs spoke in part as follows:

Dr. Storrs Praises Missions.

"It would certainly be superfluous to argue for the blessing which comes with foreign missions. Everything which we have in the way of character, culture, prosperity, and happiness has come to us from foreign missions—from the message of the Gospel carried from Rome to the British Isles; from the subsequent messages sent under Augustine and his monks at the end of the sixth century to the greedy and fighting English people.

"Every happy home in this city in which is Christian influence rests upon foreign missions; every school in which instruction is effectively given, the great universities in which the city exults, our just laws, prosperity, commerce, industry, all have come to us as the effect of foreign missions reaching our ancestors and building them to a nobler and loveller manhood.

"It is not the Anglo-Saxon spirit, it is not the confluence of life at this centre of all peoples of the earth, that constitute the basis of these educational, charitable, beneficent institutions and influences. They come from foreign missions. If this city is ever blinded to the value of foreign missions it will be the worst example of civic ingratitude in the history of the world. The same is true of the Nation. Our just and humane legislation, our republican institutions, our enlightened and purifying literatures, our hopes for the future and the present come from foreign missions.

Enthusiasm for Missions Waning.

"The American mind is somewhat like the French mind. It seizes and dilates with great conceptions, and the great conceptions of a Nation born unto God through the truth and by the Spirit has taken possession of the American mind. In the early and middle parts of this century that impression was manifested with immense power, energy, and truthfulness. Now there seems to be a diminution of the intense enthusiasm for foreign missions. To what is this diminution of enthusiasm owing?

"No doubt it is owing to the increasingly secularized temper of the Church itself. The Church does not grasp spiritual things with the old vividness and vigor. It is more impressed by the temporal things which are beautiful to the sense, but are transient and passing away.

Wealth Hurts Interest.

"The increase of wealth is one cause. There is the eagerness for wealth and the power rapidly to acquire it never equaled before in the history of the world. Life is more fascinating with the young and those in middle age than it used to be. Literature, too, is more fascinating. The Church becomes ornate and sumptuous, but lacks in graceful figure. It walks in embroidered slippers—is not iron-shod. It becomes like agate, beautiful to look at, but the pores of living wood have been filled with substances foreign to themselves.

"This seems a fair image of the Church in our time, with all its consciousness of power, but without the power to kindle others or almost to kindle itself. Then, there is to be recognized that there come in this tepid and torpid state of Christian life a multitude of things to be met and calls to be answered, which interfere with the former enthusiasm for foreign missions.

"Home missions suffer also. Here we have 70,000,000 of people in this country, planted on the apex of the earth, and reaching with its commerce around the whole globe. Foreign and home missions interlock as they never before did. The city is a field for missionary work never surpassed—one might say never equalled—in the history of mankind.

"Then there comes every college and seminary with their drum-shaped mouths calling for and receiving gifts all the time. Every institution of charity needs help—the sick, blind, and deaf, those in ignorance, want, and poverty, and the very stones of the streets would cry out against us if we did not meet this demand upon us. The foreign mission seems to be in danger of being obliged to take simply what is left when everything else has ben attended to, and instead of leading the march of Christian benevolence in a Christian land like this it seems to be remitted to the rear.

Means to Awaken Interest.

"What can we do to arrest the tendency and turn the current in the other and nobler direction? One thing we can do is to take our stand by the side of Christ Himself, when He said: 'The field is the world.' We need to see a world uplifted by His truth.

"Let us wait in prayer for the coming of that divine energy which will make the Gospel vital, energetic, divine, overwhelming to those who hear it and shall carry it safely forward to the ends of the earth. Christ's desire for salvation is no less intense than when He died for the earth and when He rose over Olivet with His hands raised in benediction.

"God is not dead; His arm is not shortened; the swing of the universe to-night shows that the spirit is not dead. His power is shown in minds and hearts as lustrously as ever. It will be shown in the turning of hearts of the children of other lands to Christ.

"Let us not be discouraged by temporary drawbacks and hindrances. Let us overcome them in our own hearts and those of others until the Church glows by the heavenly light; until the Church of Christ, quickened by His life and illumined by His truth, can take the world of mankind and present it to God as its tribute to Him who sent the Son, who gave the Son unto death for it, and accepts it as the jewel in His infinite crown."

Bishop Fowler Says Missions Pay.

Bishop Fowler was the last speaker. He spoke of the economy of missions, how "they reflect credit upon the balance sheets of the world." "God is an infinite economist," he said. "No sparrow falls to the ground without His knowledge. Nature keeps double entry books. Every hair of our head is numbered. She has no waste closets. They are all laboratories, where she works, utilizing everything—every puff of steam or wind, every flash of light or lightning, every inch of purring brook or rising tide, every flash of a meteor, or of a distant sun—and measures its full size and value in results. Nature knows no waste. She never takes a penny from one pocket without slipping it into another. The universe is full of pockets, so that nothing slips away, not even the worn lining."

He referred to the results of missions, which many have discredited. He met a tiger hunter in India, who said he had gone from one end of India to the other and had not seen a converted Hindoo. "You saw tigers?" asked the Bishop. "Of course," he replied. "And I have been," said the Bishop, "from one end of India to the other, and I have not seen a single tiger. We find what we hunt for." [Applause.]

He said that "it costs the United States $120 a year to take care of each of the unchristianized Indians in Dakota, and only $7 to take care of each christianized Indian. Missions have not taken out of the world's pocket book 5 per cent. of the money they have put into that pocket book." [Applause.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 17.

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SUBJECT—A multitude converted. Text, Acts ii., 32-47.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The promise is unto you and to your children, and to all that are afar off.—Acts ii., 39.

"These men are full of new wine!" This was the explanation, given by many of the multitude, when they saw and heard the wonderful things considered last week. They said it, "mocking." But they were much nearer the truth than any of them had dreamed. The disciples were indeed filled with a "new wine," but it was not of earthly vintage. A great miracle had in fact been wrought like that in Cana of Galilee, and it is not strange that "they were all amazed and in doubt," or that they began asking one another, "What meaneth this?"

That miracle in Cana of Galilee was the turning of water into wine. Jesus performed it when He began His ministry for the Church. It was a great and mysterious transformation. At one moment "six water pots of stone" contained nothing but water. The next there was drawn from them nothing but the best of wine. It was His "beginning of miracles," and it "manifested forth His glory; and His disciples believed on Him." (John ii., 11.) It was a prophecy of the operation of His grace in all time. It was another way of saying, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. * * * Come buy wine and milk without money, and without price." (Isaiah lv., 1.) "Water" is what men seek—"wine" is what they receive.

Now this beginning of miracles, by the Holy Ghost in the Church, was a fulfillment of that prophecy. It "manifested forth His glory," and "there was added to the believers that day "about three thousand souls," (v. 41,) for the whole multitude drank of that "wine" with which the disciples themselves were filled. It wrought in all who drank a greater change than that which was wrought "in Cana of Galilee." It transformed blind and sinful men into temples of the Holy Ghost. It was not only "new wine" that they saw, but new men, for "no man putteth new wine in old bottles, * * * but new wine must be put into new bottles." (Mark ii., 22.)

Yes, the men themselves were very different now from what they have ever been before, and they were conscious that they now stood in a new and different relation to other men. They had all come from the humbler walks of life, and for years had never been known as anything but fishermen and publicans, or as the disciples of the Nazarene. No one had ever looked up to them as teachers, or in any sense as leaders.

Filled with the Holy Ghost.

When their Master was seized by the mob, "the eleven" were so overcome with fear that "they all forsook Him and fled," (Mark xiv., 50.) Even Peter, the boldest of them all, was so frightened that he openly and persistently denied that he had ever known Jesus of Nazareth. And, after the resurrection, they all feared even to meet together, except behind closed doors. And all this had continued to the very "day of Pentecost." Although they had loved their Lord and Master with the most intense affection and had mourned His absence with truest sorrow, they did not dare to confess Him before men. If such a crowd as now stood before them had gathered a day before around the house where they met for prayer, they would, probably, all have slunk away in the most abject fear. And all because they did not really know what Jesus had done for them, or what He was to them.

But now, when filled with the Holy Ghost, there was not only a wonderful attraction which drew the multitude to them, but they themselves were suddenly inspired with a holy boldness and zeal. Now the people hung upon their words as they had once hung upon the words of their Master. Even Peter did not hesitate or fear for a moment to stand out before this great and excited company as their teacher and guide.

So it has been ever since. When one is born into the kingdom of God, nothing is more common than that he should fear the power of the world about him, and tremble to confess his dearest Lord, because of his consciousness of his own weakness and unworthiness. But when taught by the Holy Ghost, and made to understand through His guidance how complete he is in Christ, then fear gives way to faith, and weakness becomes strong and very courageous. No one is fitted to be a teacher until he has been thus taught by the Holy Ghost.

Gospel Truths Revealed.

Not only, however, were these men thus changed in themselves and in their relation to others, but now the Scriptures appeared in a new light to them. They had always, from early childhood, known what they said, now they saw what they meant. When Jesus talked with the men of Emmaus, He spoke to them as to those who were perfectly familiar with "Moses and all the prophets." He did not tell them anything that they did not already know—for no Jew, however uneducated in other respects, was ever ignorant of the Scriptures—but He opened their eyes to see how that what they knew were "things concerning Himself." (Luke, xxiv., 25-27.)

In like manner all of the Apostles and their companions were now enlightened by the Holy Ghost. Peter had evidently long known what the Prophet Joel had said concerning the outpouring of the Spirit, (ii., 28-32,) for he had no difficulty in quoting it at once, offhand, almost word for word. Now, however, he understood clearly its reference to the promise of Christ for which they had all been waiting and praying, and he presented it without a moment's hesitation as the perfect and satisfactory explanation of all that confounded the people.

Moreover, not only did they understand the Scriptures, but now they understood the work of Jesus Christ and its relation to eternal life. Peter's address was a very remarkable address. It shows as clear a comprehension of "the Gospel" on that first day of Pentecost as was ever written by himself or by St. Paul or by any other of the Apostles after long years of experience. Its great points were the life (v. 22) —the death (v. 23)—the resurrection (v. 24) —and the ascension (v. 33) of Jesus Christ. No one was ever after able to add to these.

Nearly thirty years later St. Paul wrote to the Corinthian Church almost exactly the same thing. He said, "I declare unto you the Gospel. For I delivered unto you, first of all, that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day, according to the Scriptures." (1 Cor. xv., 1-4.) And in writing to the Galatians of this Gospel he says, "If any man preach any other Gospel * * * let him be accursed." (Gal., i., 8-12.) That was said for all time. "The Gospel," according to man's philosophy, may change and undergo development. But "the Gospel" as interpreted by the Holy Ghost has never changed, and never will change. It rests still, it rests alone, it rests always, on the life, the death, the resurrection, and the ascension of Jesus Christ, the Son of God.

Very much of Peter's address is more like a modern "Bible reading" than anything else. The points are largely proved by the Scriptures. For three years Jesus of Nazareth had gone in and out among them doing good, speaking as never man spake, and performing miracles of blessing. At the end of that time, as they well knew, He had been crucified. He was dead and buried. So far He could appeal to their personal knowledge.

Conviction and Conversion.

But of the resurrection and ascension they knew nothing. For Jesus had never been seen by any of the multitude after His crucifixion. When He rose from the dead, He had revealed Himself to none but His own disciples, and to them only occasionally. The record speaks of only nine times in forty days. All others believed the report circulated by the chief priests and elders, and not denied by the soldiers, that "His disciples came by night and stole Him away" when the guard was asleep. (Matt. xxviii., 13.) To prove the resurrection and ascension, therefore, Peter at once appealed to the Scriptures as an authority with which all his hearers were acquainted and which none would dare to dispute.

The argument was made irresistible by the presence and power of the Holy Ghost. The logical conclusion that "that same Jesus whom" they had "crucified," was none other than their long-looked for Messiah—"both Lord and Christ" (v. 36)—overwhelmed them with dismay. No wonder that they cried out with intense earnestness, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?" for "they were pricked in their heart," (v. 37.) This is conviction of sin.

They saw that they stood before God as those who had rejected His Son. It was not their personal lives among men—whether they had been as honest, or truthful, or pure, or devout, as they should have been—but their attitude toward Jesus Christ, which troubled them. They had not believed Him, or on Him. This is the first work of the Holy Ghost. "When He is come," Jesus said, "He will reprove the world of sin * * * because they believe not on Me." (John xvi., 8, 9.) This is His first work still.

But this is not all. Peter bade them all "repent." This they were to do at once. It was the only reasonable thing to do. Mere sorrow, and trouble of mind, because of sin, was not enough. But here the word "repent" means "have another mind." (Young's Anal. Concordance.) It demanded faith, as well as sorrow. Their sin lay in not believing in Jesus Christ. Their safety lay in having "another mind" toward Him. Repentance involved a radical change—a complete turning away from their old ways and a turning to the new. This is conversion.

Confession and Consecration.

But even this was not enough. Peter said, moreover, "Be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ." This is confession. By it they would not only openly acknowledge their past sin, but declare that henceforth they would "live unto Him who for their sakes died and rose again." (Second Cor. v., 15, R. V.) Standing in this new relationship to Him, through His name they would have "remission of sins." They would be blotted out in His blood, and they would "receive the gift of the Holy Ghost" to lead them into all truth. What a blessed relationship is this in which to stand before God and among men! And this "remission of sins" and of "the gift of the Holy Ghost" has no limit. Peter says it "is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call." (v. 39.)

Now all that Peter demanded "they that gladly received His word" not only promptly and joyfully performed, but "they continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine." This was consecration. It involved their possessions as well as their professions, for they "were together and had all things common," (v. 44); "neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own." (4, 32.) It was maintained by religious services—"in breaking of bread and in prayers." It was exhibited before men, in mutual helpfulness and sympathy, "as every man had need." (v. 45.) It wrought in every individual soul "gladness and singleness of heart." (v. 46.) Such is the work of the Gospel, through the operation of the Holy Ghost. Verily, it is new wine in new bottles.

Questions on the Lesson.

In what sense was the popular explanation of the gift of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost correct?

What was the relation of this miracle to that in Cana of Galilee?

What change was effected in the men themselves by this gift of the Holy Ghost?

What change did it make in them with regard to the Scriptures, and how is it illustrated?

How did it affect their understanding of the work of Christ?

What are the great features of the Gospel as set forth in Peter's address?

What did St. Paul say concerning the Gospel?

To what did Peter appeal in opening his address?

How did he prove the Resurrection, and Ascension, and why?

What was the first effect of Peter's address?

What did it show to be their great sin?

What is the meaning of "Repent," and what did it involve?

What more do men need beside "Conviction" and "Conversion," and how did Peter enforce it?

How was their consecration maintained, and exhibited, and what did it produce?

TO EDUCATE CHURCH WORKERS.

New Work to be Undertaken by the Church of the Divine Paternity.

The Universalists of New York are about to inaugurate a new movement, in connection with the new Church of the Divine Paternity, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor, which is to be erected at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. The plans are now under consideration, and bids for the building in which the work is to be carried on will be asked for not later than March. The new structure is to include an assembly hall, in addition to a Sunday school room.

It is in this assembly room that the new movement is to be undertaken. This is the systematic instruction of church workers. It is to be accomplished by means of lectures on education, political economy, and civics. Experienced workers in charity, philanthropy, and settlements among the poor of large cities will be asked to give addresses. The aim is to create a seat of education where the best methods for such work, and for church work in general, may be learned. The effort is to connect more closely than before practical religion and the wants of the men and women of to-day. There are also to be provided in the new foundation in Central Park West, assembly rooms for clubs of young men who desire to discuss patriotic themes and citizenship.

The work among the poor, carried on so successfully for thirty years, in spite of restricted funds, by the Church of the Divine Paternity at the Brevoort Mission, in East Fifty-fourth Street, is to be greatly extended. The sale of the church property, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, for $625,000, makes a handsome endowment and considerable extension of the work possible, since the new church and buildings to be erected at Seventy-sixth Street are to cost only about $200,000.

"The Church of the Divine Paternity does not, as has been stated with more or less directness, move away from its old site because of the extension of the business section, nor on account of financial considerations," said the Rev. Dr. Eaton yesterday. "It does not owe a dollar to anybody anywhere, and is amply able to maintain itself. What it does move for is room. Where it is, room cannot be had. Where it is going, it can be. We need parish house accommodations, to carry on educational work, which it is felt our church must do. It is true that, a move having become necessary for this reason, a site was selected most convenient to our members, but it was not to follow up our congregation that we made the change."

The National Young People's Union, whose Executive Board met in this city this week, is aiming to concentrate all the missionary resources of the church for more effective work. The union has about 16,000 members, connected with about 450 local unions in as many different churches. It is a National body, its President being the Rev. Elmer J. Felt of Tacoma, and its General Secretary, Harry L. Canfield of Boston. It is a missionary body, and supports some of the men now working under Universalist control in the South and West. Its bureau for the dissemination of Universalist literature is to be enlarged the coming year. The National Union will meet in Detroit in July, when 5,000 delegates are expected to be in attendance at the sessions.

LUTHERAN CHURCH NEWS.

Seven New Congregations Recently Organized in Greater New York.

Lutherans of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey will observe the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Philip Melanchthon, the scholar of the German Reformation, on Feb. 16 in Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, instead of in Carnegie Hall, as at first announced. There will be addresses by the Rev. William M. Baum, Jr., of Canajoharie, N. Y.; Prof. E. J. Wolf, D. D., of Gettysburg, Penn., and E. Augustus Miller of Philadelphia.

United States Senators Wellington of Maryland and Nelson of Minnesota, both active Lutherans, are to be the speakers at the meeting of the Martin Luther Society of New York, to be held at the Hotel Savoy on Feb. 9.

The Luther League of New York City, the pioneer organization of its class in America, will hold its annual meeting next Tuesday evening in the lecture room of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 323 Sixth Street. Frederick T. Huber, the present President, who is a member of the Produce Exchange, will probably be re-elected. The New York City League was organized in 1888. It now numbers thirteen societies, and has a total individual membership of about 1,000. Two new societies have been admitted to membership in it during the past year.

In Brooklyn three new Lutheran congregations have recently been organized and four in New York City. One cause of this wonderful growth is interesting. The million and a half Lutherans in America are chiefly the result of immigration. If these live in the East they are Germans; if in the West they are mostly Scandinavians and Danes. In spite of the fact that thousands of Lutherans came into the country annually, the number of Lutherans did not for a long time increase. This was due to the fact that the young people of the denomination, particularly if of American birth, drifted away. This was due almost wholly to the fact that Lutherans clung to their native languages. During the past five years, however, Lutheran leaders, seeing the tendency, began to introduce services in English, at first only in the evening, but finally both morning and evening. One effect of the change is apparent in the new congregations mentioned. Among Swedes and Danes of the West the same tendency toward services in English has been followed by equal strides.

AN ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

Great Missionary Assemblage to be Held Here in 1900.

At the conference of Foreign Mission Boards in the United States and Canada, held in the Assembly Room of the Presbyterian Building in Fifth Avenue on Thursday, a report was read by the Rev. Judson Smith, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Department of the American Board, and, after a short debate, unanimously approved, providing for a World's Ecumenical Missionary Conference to be held in this city in 1900. The committee making this report was appointed at the last conference and consists, in addition to the Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Rev. William S. Langford, D. D., Protestant Episcopal; the Rev. F. F. Ellwood, D. D., Presbyterian; the Rev. S. W. Duncan and A. B. Leonard. The year suggested by this committee was approved, but the month was left open, a long correspondence having failed to settle the point of the best season of the year. The committee mentioned April, because a meeting in that month will be less likely to conflict with other fixed dates for church and educational events.

This ecumenical conference will be attended by representatives of Protestant missionary societies from all over the world. At the London conference, the first of the kind to be held, 141 different missionary societies, representing almost as many different denominations of Protestant Christendom, were present. This country and Canada furnished nearly 300 of the 1,500 delegates. This great missionary movement has as its chief supporter the American Board, the oldest of mission bodies in America, which since its organization in 1810 has expended nearly $30,000,000 in mission work.

The purpose of this New York ecumenical conference is to arouse interest in foreign missions. Great Britain and America do the bulk of Christian work in heathen countries. There are a few societies on the Continent of Europe that do a little, notably in Belgium and Switzerland, but as a rule Continental Europeans bother their heads and hearts very little about the heathen. Great Britain, America, and Canada contribute ten times as much money and as many men and women to foreign missions as all the rest of the world put together.

The conference of Thursday, which had representatives present from almost all denominations, adopted the following:

Resolved, That this conference of Foreign Mission Boards, representing, as its members believe, the sentiment of the great body of Protestant Christians in the United States and Canada, rejoices in the prospect of the early ratification by their respective Governments of the general treaty of arbitration already signed by their foreign Ministers, and respectfully urges a prompt confirmation of the same.

Y. M. C. A. STATE CONVENTIONS.

Three Sectional Conferences to Take the Place of One as Heretofore.

The Young Men's Christian Association has decided to hold three State Conventions for different sections of New York this year, the aim being to shorten traveling distances and expenses, and so secure larger numbers of delegates. Bible study topics will be made a prominent feature at each.

Associations west of Auburn and Elmira are to meet at Geneva Feb. 4 to 7. The Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., of Brooklyn will make an address, and the Rev. John H. Elliott of Rochester will conduct he Bible studies. Other speakers will be the Revs. Cornelius Woelfkin of Brooklyn, W. H. Hubbard of Auburn, C. A. Barbour, D. D., of Rochester, and International Secretary Luther D. Wishard, and Clarence D. Hicks.

Central New York associations will meet at Cortland the following week, Feb. 11 to 14. The Rev. W. T. Henry, D. D., of Elmira will make the opening address, and S. M. Sayford, leader of the college "Higher Ground" movement, will have charge of the Bible studies, and conduct a conference for college delegates. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Erasmus Taylor, D. D., of Binghamton, George A. Warburton of New York, the Rev. W. B. Wallace of Utica, and C. H. Ketcham of Syracuse, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad.

Associations in New York City and the southeastern part of the State will meet at Poughkeepsie Feb. 19 to 22. The college, railroad, educational, boys' athletic, and other departments will be represented in the delegations and upon the programmes.

The Secretaries and other employed officers will meet during the opening day of the conventions for the three sections of the State. The first Sunday in March has been designated as Young Men's Christian Association "State Sunday," when reports are to be heard from all three of the State conventions, and collections received for State work. The experiment of such a "State Sunday" last year proved eminently successful.

KING'S DAUGHTERS TO MEET.

Invitations to a Thousand Circles to Join in Special Services.

Over 1,000 circles of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons in and near New York City have been sent calls by the Central Council to meet in this city next week for three days of special service. These meetings will be held in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons and evenings.

On Wednesday Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the order, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will speak in the afternoon, and Mrs. Bottome and the Rev. Dr. Longacre in the evening. Thursday afternoon the addresses will be by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Adams and the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, and in the evening the Rev. Anthony Evans and the Rev. Dr. John B. Shaw will speak. Friday Mrs. Bottome will speak at both sessions. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford will be present in the afternoon, and Mrs. Ballington Booth in the evening. Previous to each session there will be a song service, and after the speeches a short "after meeting."

The object of the King's Daughters is to develop spiritual life and stimulate Christian activities. The order recognizes no dividing lines, whether of sect, race, creed, or social conditions. The oldest member is one hundred and nine years old, and lives in St. Louis. The youngest member was made such the day she was born. The order works in groups called circles. These vary in size, some having ten members, while others have hundreds. Their work is to do everything that can help the souls and bodies of the children of God; building churches, paying mortgages on those already built; building and furnishing parsonages and rectories; educating young men and women for the ministry and for the foreign mission field; taking care of orphans and widows, of the old and the sick; building hospitals and infirmaries, maintaining day nurseries and kindergartens, sending trained nurses to the homes of the poor, and following the sailors out upon the seas with evidences of loving care for their spiritual and bodily welfare.

Nearly 400,000, mostly women, wear the little cross of the organization.

Congregational Church Work.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Congregational Church Building Society, presented at its annual meeting in the Bible House, in this city, yesterday by the Secretary, the Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., showed that twelve Protestant benevolent societies were, at a recent date, carrying a total indebtedness of not less than $1,013,632. The denominations reported as sharing this deficiency are the Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, and Reformed Churches. The individual sums making this total vary from $7,500 to $220,062. Contributions were received from 2,644 churches, more than in any previous year, and aid was voted to 30 more churches, or houses of worship, than in the preceding year. Payments amounting to $71,867.73 were made toward the completion of 119 houses of worship. On the 31st of December, 1896, the church building loan fund was $315,-571.07.

The report of the Rev. George A. Hood of Boston, Field Secretary for New England, stated that the Congregationalists had organized in the last ten years 2,274 churches

An English Revivalist's Visit.

Additional interest will be given to the evangelical meetings which have been held in this city during the past few weeks under the direction of Mr. Moody by the arrival here in February of the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer, one of the most prominent evangelists in England, and the author of many popular religious works. Dr. Meyer comes at the special invitation of Mr. Moody, but his stay will be very short—only ten days. He is expected to arrive on Feb. 3, and the following four days he will preach in Boston, where Mr. Moody has recently started the evangelical movement.

Beginning Monday Feb. 8, and continuing until Friday, Feb. 12, Dr. Meyer will conduct services both morning and afternoon in Carnegie Hall, admittance being by ticket. Possibly an evening service may be arranged for Monday night, Feb. 8. On Saturday, Feb. 13, Dr. Meyer will sail for home.

Dr. Meyer was one of the lecturers at the Moody school, at Northfield, last Summer. His name is a familiar one throughout the Christian world through the dozen or more little volumes on Christian living of which he is the author.

As "the New Church" Sees It.

"The Bible" is to be the subject of a series of lectures to be given on successive Sunday evenings in January at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Clark Street and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. The course has been arranged in response to a request that the New Church view of the questions so prominently raised of late by the Rev. Dr. Abbott should be presented. The first of the series will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Rev. J. C. Ager, his subject being, "How a Belief in the Bible as the Actual Word of God Can Be Saved." In this discourse, Mr. Ager will explain the New Church claim for a spiritual sense for the Scriptures other than the mere sense of the letter, and that this spiritual sense was always recognized by the Church at large before the Reformation. The two subsequent lectures will be delivered by clergymen from Orange and Philadelphia.

Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip.

The Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, whose members aim to emulate the example of the men in whose honor it is called, has chapters in sixteen different denominations. As soon as enough chapters in any one denomination are formed they hold National conventions. Chapters among Presbyterians are the most numerous, and these are to meet in Newark on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Jan. 29, 30, and 31. Delegates are expected from half a dozen States. The sessions are to be held in the South Park Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Broad Street and Clinton Avenue, the Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, pastor. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Rufus W. Miller, founder of the brotherhood; the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, an evangelist; the Rev. Alfred E. Myers, and the Hon. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia.

Lectures on Ecclesiology.

Lectures on "Ecclesiology and the Worship of the Church," have been arranged by the Library Committee of the Church Club of the Episcopal Church in this city. The following dates and subjects are announced: Wednesday, Jan. 20, "The Christian Character of Gothic Art," by the Right Rev. C. C. Grafton, S. T. D., Bishop of Fond du Lac; Wednesday, Feb. 10, "The Effect of the Renaissance on Christian Architecture and Art," by the Rev. G. Woolsey Hodge, M. A., rector Church of the Ascension, Philadelphia; Wednesday, April 21, (title to be announced; the subject will affect the present conditions of sentimental worship,) by the Right Rev. George F. Seymour, S. T. D., LL.D., Bishop of Springfield; Wednesday, May 5, "The Sarum Use—the Source of Our Liturgy and the True Basis of Anglican Ritual," by the Rev. William B. Frisby, S. T. D., rector Church of the Advent, Boston.

Association Anniversaries.

The forty-fourth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held, in conjunction with the ninth anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch, in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, on Monday evening, Jan. 25.

Other anniversaries of the branches of the association will be held as follows: Sunday, Jan. 17, East Eighty-sixth Street, in the Union Presbyterian Church, East Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; Wednesday, Jan. 20, French, in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street, corner of Fourth Avenue; Sunday, Jan. 24, Washington Heights, in the Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street; Tuesday, Jan. 26, German, addresses by the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. E. A. G. Intemann, in the hall, 142 Second Avenue.

Prof. Fagnani's Bible Class.

Prof. Fagnani has taken charge of a west side teachers' class, which meets every Friday night in the West End Presbyterian Church, corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street. Although there has been little opportunity for advertising the fact, the class is already attracting large numbers of teachers and superintendents, some coming from considerable distances. The course of international lessons is followed, and as this is now a study of the beginning of the Christian Church, many not identified with any Sunday school attend the sessions with profit. The class is a part of the scheme of the New York Sunday School Association, which has classes in various parts of the city for instruction in the Sunday school lessons.

High-Church Mission Services.

A nephew of the Marquis of Salisbury is at present in this country actively engaged in mission work. He is the Rev. Arthur Reginald Carew Cocks, thirty-three years old, and a High Churchman, and rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brighton, England. A mission in the Episcopal Church corresponds closely with a revival in denominational churches. The Rev. Mr. Cocks has had much success in England in such work, and this is his first visit to America. Parishes prepare for missions by canvassing the whole districts surrounding the church, by advance meetings of the communicants before the missioner arrives, and by daily services and prayers. The Rev. Mr. Cocks, who arrived during the week, goes first to Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore, for a mission, thence to the fashionable and ritualistic St. Mark's Church, in Philadelphia. Then he comes to this city, but to what church it is not yet determined.

A Pilgrimage to Rome.

A large party of priests and members of the Roman Catholic Church will start today for a pilgrimage of eighty-three days to Rome and the Holy Land. They will sail on the Werra. Among the best known members of the party are the Revs. Charles R. Corley, Yonkers; Joseph C. Campbell, Port Richmond; William J. Hill, Brooklyn; John E. Lambert, Hackensack; Thomas J. Kernan, Kearney, N. J.; M. S. Callan, Weehawken; Joseph J. Cuneen, Hackensack; Luke J. Evers, Tarrytown; John H. Carroll, Westport, Conn.; Thomas F. Shannon, Norristown, Penn.; E. W. Lindsmith, Doylestown, Ohio; John J. O'Brien, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; R. J. Storey, Brockport, N. Y.; James O'Connor, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; John J. Buckley, Plymouth, Mass.; T. E. Power, Danvers, Mass.; J. J. Cuminsky, Hazleton, Penn., and P. M. O'Neill, McHenry, Ill.

The pilgrimage was organized by Francis H. Throup of Brooklyn.

Church News and Announcements.

—Bishop Potter will preach at the pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street, to-morrow night.

—The Rev. Charles E. Bowles will sail to-day for Egypt and the Holy Land on the steamship Werra.

—"The Problem of Marriage" will be the subject of Prof. Felix Adler's discourse to-morrow morning, at Carnegie Music Hall.

—The one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church will be celebrated with special services, Jan. 31 and Feb. 2 and 5.

—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel will preach to-day at the Madison Avenue Synagogue, corner Sixty-fifth Street, on "The Outlook of the Jew."

—The convention of Catholic Young Men's Societies of the Diocese of Brooklyn will be held at the Academy of Music, in Montague Street, on Monday evening next.

—The Rev. O. W. Stewart of Illinois has been called to the Church of the Holy Disciples, in West Fifty-sixth Street, in this city, to succeed the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler.

—President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College will lecture on "Social Righteousness" in Union Theological Seminary, 708 Park Avenue, Monday evening.

—The Rev. S. M. Griswold of Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y., has declined a call to St. John's Church of Ogdensburg, to succeed the Bishop-elect of Duluth as rector.

—At the Methodist preachers' meeting next Monday, the Rev. B. M. Adams will lead the discussion on "Prayer and Its Relation to the Soul-saving Work of the Minister."

—Bishop Hall of the Protestant Episcopal Church will sail next week for Bermuda, to sp

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Captain Impudence—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—Much Ado About Nothing—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Superfluous Husband and Colonel Carter of Cartersville—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The New Eight Bells—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Hobby Horse—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The White Flower—The Late Mr. Castello—8:20. Matinée.
MURRAY HILL—The Great Northwest—8:15. Matinée.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Romeo et Juliette—8:00. Matinée—Faust—2:00.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—Bal Champetre—11:00. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Afternoon and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Kismet—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1897.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

If every preacher in the land to-morrow should state the true character of the general arbitration treaty and point the way of duty to the Senate of the United States, it would be a useful and righteous exercise of his functions. That noble agreement appeals not only to the followers of CHRIST, but to every religious society, and indeed to all men of humane hearts and just minds.

The avowed motives of the opponents of the treaty are worse than barbarous. Some of them are of such petty and mean nature that the rude barbarian could not even understand them. Others may well be called monstrous. The very purpose of the treaty, for which all decent-minded men approve it, which has enlisted the zealous and patient efforts of the best citizens of both nations for years, is made the ground of hostility to it. We are told that the treaty is a mistake because it will check rash and unreasoning war. Precisely. The treaty cannot keep us from war if we are set upon it. If we deliberately determine that war is the only means of securing ends that we deem so right and of such weighty import that to secure them will repay the cruel waste, the awful suffering of war, war we shall have despite the treaty. But with the treaty we cannot have it without deliberation or without the conscious determination of the Nation. The Government cannot by some rash, irretrievable step commit this great people to a course that leads to war without the people having time to know what is coming and to decide whether it shall come.

For such a measure the pulpit may wisely speak. Indeed, it is its solemn duty to speak, that the frivolous and narrow and selfish men in the Senate who now threaten to defeat the great enterprise of peace and justice may hear the voice and give heed to it.

A BIG BALANCE.

The figures of our foreign trade for the year 1896 are published by the Bureau of Statistics. The totals will be subject to some slight correction, but are wholly trustworthy for general inferences. When we have the details as to the character of the various elements of our export trade, an analysis and comparison with previous years will be of great interest. We know enough of these, however, from the tables of the first ten months of the year to be entirely sure that they will confirm and enhance the favorable meaning of the totals.

At present we note first the enormous volume of our export trade, $1,005,878,417. Only once before in the history of the country has the billion point been passed. In the fiscal year 1892 the exports were $1,030,278,148. Next we call attention to the unprecedented excess of exports over imports, $325,322,184. That has never before been equaled, the excess of exports in 1892 being only $202,875,686, and the highest figures in the record, those of 1879, being $264,661,666.

We give below in tabular form, so that they can easily and clearly be understood, the exports for December, 1896 and 1895; the exports for the calendar years 1896 and 1895; the excess of exports over imports for the same periods, and the excess of gold imports over gold exports for the month of December, 1896, and for the calendar year 1896:

EXPORTS.

	December.	12 Months.
1896	$117,227,102	$1,005,878,447
1895	92,529,117	824,860,180
Increase	$24,697,985	$181,018,281

EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

	December.	12 Months.
1896	$59,271,063	$325,322,184
1895	30,328,070	28,190,780

GOLD IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.

December, 1896	$2,166,415
Year 1896	46,023,594

The striking increase in the excess of exports over imports is made up for the most part of increased exports, but there was also a considerable decrease of imports, as follows:

IMPORTS.

1896	$780,556,233
1895	801,679,347
Decrease	$21,123,114

It is also worth while, at this time, when the attorneys or managers of private interests are asking for higher taxes on their foreign competitors to check the "flood of imports" which they falsely assert is the result of the present tariff, to point out that the imports are very much smaller now than in 1892, when the McKinley tariff was in full blast. This is shown in the following comparison:

IMPORTS.

1896	$780,556,233
1892 (fiscal)	827,402,462
Decrease	$46,846,229

It only remains to add that the records show no single fiscal year since 1878 when we brought in more gold than we sent out, as was the case in the calendar year 1896, and that our exports, both gross and net, of silver during 1896 were heavier than in any other year of our history.

MR. PLATT FOR SENATOR.

The nomination of Mr. PLATT, which was made unanimous in the Republican caucus at Albany Thursday evening, may be taken as equivalent to his election to the United States Senate next week with the support of all the representatives of his party in the Legislature, who include more than two-thirds of the members of each house. This is certainly a great personal triumph for the party leader after the efforts that have been made against him during the last two years.

But its chief significance lies in the triumph of what has been called "machine politics," which is even greater in this case than in the case of Mr. HILL six years ago, following the great victory of his party in 1890, and it has been achieved in spite of the lesson taught by the reaction against the Hill-Murphy "machine" which produced the Democratic disasters of 1893 and since. Mr. PLATT stands more fully perhaps for what has been stigmatized as "bossism" in politics than any other man now in public life, and his election to the United States Senate and the manner in which it has been brought about show that his party, for the time being at least, accepts it, with all that it implies.

It is really the old-fashioned politics of the "spoils system" revived on an enlarged scale. Mr. PLATT is one of those Stalwart partisans who believe in their party to the extent of believing that its success is identical with the best government that can be attained under existing conditions, and that the maintenance of its ascendency is the most important object in political life, to which the functions of legislation and administration should be subsidiary. The object of party success with him seems to be power and control of affairs rather than any specific policy of government, the adoption of principles being a means to party success instead of party success being a means for giving effect to principles.

With his devotion to party Mr. PLATT evidently combines a love for the power of leadership and a keen zest for the game of politics. He has been charged with blackmail and with corruption, which means that he has collected funds for his party warfare and has used them to effect party success, always giving and requiring a quid pro quo. If he helps men to the Legislature or to public office, he expects them to help him in his political designs. If he receives contributions from corporations or business interests affected by legislation, he is willing to use his influence to protect or to benefit them in return. If he is instrumental in putting men in public office, he expects them to use whatever advantage this may give them to promote the interests of the party and of his aims as the leader of the party. He believes in the power of organization, in the necessity of organization, and with him it is "practical politics" and for the "good of the party" to use the means necessary to make organization effective.

There is nothing new in this kind of politics, nor is it confined to one party. It is the kind against which civil service reform, administrative reform, all manner of reform, has been fighting ever since the issues of the civil war were settled. It seems to indicate a reaction against "reform"—a refluent wave in the movement of public sentiment—but there is nothing in it for discouragement. It is the result of confidence produced in Republican politicians by the remarkable success of their party at the last election in this State—a success that was in no measure due to machine methods. Democratic politicians showed the same kind of boldness after the success of their party in 1890 and 1892, and they brought about a disastrous reaction in the years that followed. PLATT is not the only Republican leader who is taking advantage of the victory won by sound money with Democratic help to promote mere party ends in the most partisan way. The same disposition is shown in other States, and it is especially conspicuous in Congress. Machine methods are in the ascendant and they have no more perfect exemplar than Mr. PLATT, and that is why he goes to the Senate in such a triumphant way. But rampant partisanship which loses sight of the public weal in the struggle for party advantage is sure to bring about a reaction, and it will be strong in proportion to the boldness with which power is abused. To drive away support temporarily drawn from the other party or from forces independent of party and to alienate even the more fastidious of one's own party is, after all, not sagacious leadership. Its triumph cannot last.

LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

Sheriff TAMSEN has been particularly unfortunate. The escape of three mail robbers from Ludlow Street Jail, shortly after the beginning of his term, was noteworthy because the men were daring and dangerous criminals. It was even more noteworthy on account of what one of STEVENSON'S characters called the "stupefying impudence of their proceedings." They showed a complete contempt for the management of the jail, and as this contempt was entirely justified by the event, it must have been very humiliating to the Sheriff and his staff. Locking the stable door after the horse is stolen is a proverb for futile precaution, but it now appears that not even that precaution is taken in Ludlow Street Jail. There was no special display of patience or skill made by the escaping prisoners. Indeed, nothing of the kind was required, although there was required a disposition to undergo some personal risk for the sake of liberty. Apart from this, the escape seems to have been modeled upon the case reported by Artemus Ward of a prisoner who had been confined for sixteen years in a lonely dungeon when a sudden thought struck him, and he opened the window and got out.

The responsibility of the Sheriff for these escapes is in fact rather technical than real. The jail is an antiquated, and in most respects an anomalous, institution. It is a place of detention and not of punishment, and its chief function appears to be the safe keeping of defendants in civil suits who are charged with fraud. It has on occasions served the press of Chicago, at times when that press showed a disposition to divert the trade of country merchants from New York. It pointed out to them that if they defrauded New Yorkers they might be confined in Ludlow Street Jail, of the horrors of which it gave graphic reports, whereas, if they defrauded the merchants of Chicago, the inference was, they were merely winners in a game of skill the losers in which would disdain to take a mean revenge.

Whether Ludlow Street Jail fulfills any very important purpose may be doubted. If it does, there should certainly be a new jail built, or the existing building should be modernized. But, in any case, it is hard to see why the Sheriff of New York should be held to any responsibility for the safe keeping of Federal prisoners. Both this last batch and the former batch of escaped prisoners were charged with crimes not against the County of New York, but against the United States of America. The Federal Government can take no effectual action against the Sheriff of this county for failing to restrain its prisoners. There may be a justification for the failure of the General Government to provide its own prisons, and for the practice of committing its prisoners for punishment to institutions under the care and control of the States. But there can scarcely be any good reason why the General Government should not provide itself with a lock-up in the first city of the country, in which its own culprits shall be kept by its own officers, who are responsible to itself and not to the voters of the city or to the Governor of the State for the manner in which they perform their duties.

THE BAR AND THE SHYSTERS.

One of our contemporaries yesterday contained a very unjust sneer at the Bar Association, in which that body was accused of never having effected anything. The sneer was very unjust. If Senator HILL were called upon to name the agency which did most to defeat his purpose of foisting Judge MAYNARD upon the Court of Appeals, without doubt he would name the Bar Association. The careful investigation by that body of the charges against the candidate, and the conclusive and unescapable report that was the result of that investigation, gave point and specification to what before was a vague belief, and secured the defeat of Senator HILL'S "man" by 100,000 and the breakdown of the Hill machine.

If the Bar Association had done nothing else, this action would entitle it to the gratitude of the community. But, in fact, this is only one of many valuable public services. It is now in the power of the association to render another service of great value, which it is to be hoped that it will neither neglect nor delay. When Recorder GOFF called the attention of the Grand Jury to the practices of the less reputable criminal lawyers, THE TIMES suggested that there were offenses which might not be indictable, but which could yet be fittingly punished by the disbarment of the offenders. The Grand Jury took this view, and directed the submission to the Bar Association of such evidence as seemed to furnish ground for professional discipline without furnishing grounds for indictment. The work thus committed to the Bar Association was precisely in its line, for one of its primary objects is to raise the standard of the profession, and to attain that result, when it is necessary, by procuring the purging of the roll of attorneys. It could not undertake a more suitable or a more useful task, and it is to be hoped that it will undertake the task promptly, if indeed it has not undertaken it already.

FRIENDS AGAIN.

Every sympathetic heart will be touched by the grief of Mr. PLATT at CORNELIUS N. BLISS'S refusal of a Cabinet office. "It will be a matter of sincere regret to Republicans of this State," said Mr. PLATT, "that Mr. BLISS did not see his way clear to accept a Cabinet appointment."

Mr. PLATT is going to Washington. He will live there. It is a city to which he has been a stranger since 1881. He loves the company of his friends. It would have been a solace and refreshment when he was weary of importunate office hunters or at the close of an exhausting debate in the Senate to go up to Secretary BLISS'S house and stretch his legs out under the table while he discussed politics and policies in all freedom and confidence with a man whose heart beat responsive to his own. BLISS would be worth four Algers and a dozen Reeds.

This twain have not always been so compatible. Not so long ago it was the habit of Mr. BLISS'S hair to stand on end as he contemplated PLATT or the works of PLATT. May not this unwonted amity have been born of forethought about the Mayoralty of Greater New York? If Mr. BLISS has fixed the eye of aspiration upon that office, he would naturally give to Mr. PLATT that attentive consideration which a man always gives to the lion in his path. Mr. PLATT will bestow the nomination. If there is to be Republican success there must be Republican harmony, for there is an unconscionable multitude of Democrats in the community. The nomination of BLISS by PLATT would unite the Montagues and Capulets, and they would inherit the Kingdom of Greater New York.

Would it not, therefore, have been most unseemly conduct on the part of Mr. BLISS if he had clamorously opposed Mr. PLATT'S Senatorial ambition? And would it not have been bad form on the part of PLATT, noting how successfully BLISS had restrained his clamor, not to say how truly sorry he was that his friend had declined to enter Mr. MCKINLEY'S Cabinet? Thus curiously does the hastening foot of Harmony sometimes kick up the dust of forgetfulness in the eyes of faction combatants.

PURIFYING THE MILK SUPPLY.

A considerable part of the milk supply of this city and Brooklyn comes from dairy farms in the adjoining States of New Jersey and Connecticut. No milk taken from tuberculous cows should be sold or received in either of these cities. The sale of such milk here can be prevented, however, only by the elimination of diseased animals from the dairy herds. Within the last few days annual reports have been submitted by the officers engaged in the work of condemning tuberculous cows in New Jersey and Connecticut. Let us see how much progress they have made.

Consumers of milk in New York and Brooklyn will be glad to know that the greater part of last year's work in Connecticut was done in the district from which milk is shipped to these great cities. Of 6,304 cows to which the tuberculin test was applied, 4,249 were found, in Litchfield County. Here is the list, by counties:

	Number Examined.	Number Condemned.	Per Cent.
Litchfield	4,249	419	9.9
Hartford	804	228	28.4
Tolland	598	88	14.7
Windham	257	66	25.7
New Haven	136	40	29.4
Fairfield	111	26	23.4
New London	75	4	5.3
Middlesex	74	26	35.1
Total	6,304	897	14.2

In some parts of Litchfield County there has been "a thorough and complete testing of every herd." The percentage disclosed by the inspections in that county is comparatively low, and, as the Commissioners have no authority to apply the tuberculin test except when they are asked by the owners of herds to do it, the figures indicate an intelligent appreciation in that county of sanitary reforms designed to protect consumers. The percentages disclosed in other counties are misleading because they relate to exceptional cases. In all probability not more than 15 per cent. of the cows in Connecticut are tuberculous, and the average may only slightly exceed the percentage in Litchfield. As we have shown heretofore, the inspection of 26,958 cows in Massachusetts resulted in the condemnation of 16 per cent. of them. The percentage is higher in Germany and several other European countries, and of 53,301 cows inspected in Denmark 20,665, or 38.7 per cent., were found to be consumptives.

The cost of last year's work in Connecticut was $31,667, of which $21,807 was paid to the farmers for cattle condemned. Massachusetts appropriated $250,000 last year for similar work. The great State of New York appropriated nothing. Speaking of the attitude of the farmers, the Connecticut Commissioners say: "Apathy and even hostility are changing into willingness and often into eagerness to have their herds examined with tuberculin." A table shows that the number of requests from owners has steadily increased from month to month, and that applications for the inspection of 1,100 animals are now on hand. All this is encouraging.

In New Jersey, however, very little has been accomplished. During the year the tuberculin test was applied to only 214 cows, but 159 of these were condemned. The Commissioners have little power, and the appropriation for their work is very small. They urge that a periodical inspection of all herds from which milk is taken to be sold should be required by law. It has been plain enough for some time past that consumers in the great cities cannot rely upon the authorities in New Jersey for protection with respect to that part of the milk supply which comes from that State.

But the Empire State, which led the way in this field of sanitary effort a few years ago, is now far behind New Jersey, for the inspection of herds by the State authorities was discontinued some months ago, when the Legislature, in response to an appeal from the municipal Health Boards and the State board for an appropriation of $300,000, declined to appropriate a penny. The 2,000 cows found within the limits of this city have been inspected carefully by the local authorities, and from 15 to 20 per cent. of them have been killed, but only a very small part of the milk supply has thus been protected. The State and municipal health authorities should unite in an appeal to the present Legislature for action on this question that will be creditable to an enlightened Commonwealth.

WORKING OF THE RAINES LAW.

The first report of the State Excise Commissioner shows that the difficulties of enforcing the Raines liquor tax law all hang upon the provision for Sunday prohibition, which was retained from the old excise law.

It is placed to the credit of the present law that it has reduced the number of what Commissioner LYMAN persists in calling "licensed places," that is, places in which the traffic in liquor is lawfully carried on in the State, from 33,437 to 27,583, while the total receipts therefrom have been increased from $3,172,376 for the last year of the old law to $10,696,802.34 from May 1 to Oct. 31 under the new law. The cost of collection has been reduced from $252,782.77 to $140,799.87.

An investigation has proved that 4,540 persons pay the United States internal revenue tax for selling liquor at retail who do not pay the State tax, though really subject to the law. The plain reason of this, apart from the comparative smallness of the United States tax, is that the United States law only concerns itself with the collection of the tax. It does not undertake to regulate the traffic, and if the State law was really a tax law only there would be no difficulty in enforcing it.

Nearly all the evasions of the Raines law are due to Sunday prohibition, but Commissioner LYMAN does not recommend any relaxing of that, but rather urges amendments of the law which would make it more stringent by closing the loopholes of evasion. He would shut off "fake" clubs by requiring all clubs to pay the tax and be "subject to such restrictions as may be deemed necessary and applicable to such institutions for the purposes of the act." But what are the purposes of the act? Clubs might not object seriously to the enforcement of the purpose of raising revenue, but is not Sunday prohibition one of its purposes, and the only one that "fake" clubs are formed to elude? If so, what does the Commissioner's recommendation as to clubs mean?

To meet the case of "fake" hotels, he says that it is desirable to have the law so amended as to define more explicitly "for the purposes of this act the term hotel, as well as the terms guests and meals." The definition of hotel is "explicit" enough in the present law, but there is no definition of "guest" or "meal," and it is difficult to frame a legal definition of "meal."

The trouble is that the law is now violated, not simply evaded, because it attempts to maintain a prohibition on one day of the week which the sentiment of populous communities does not sustain, and which in such communities cannot be enforced. The way to cure it is not to try to make the prohibition more stringent, but to substitute a reasonable regulation which can be enforced. There will be no end of trouble in enforcing laws in this and other cities which are simply prohibitive laws on Sunday, and that fact might as well be faced. It has been dodged long enough.

What has become of that inquiry about the Window-Glass Trust which a Senate committee set out to make, some time ago, under the Chandler resolutions?

The appearance of Mr. SAMUEL W. ALLERTON of Chicago as a candidate for the Senatorship of Illinois must excite some surprise, even if the candidacy is not to be considered very serious. Secretary MORTON has been asking Mr. ALLERTON some questions about his connection with the "eveners" of twenty years ago, which Mr. ALLERTON has not thus far found it convenient to answer. There is another charge against Mr. ALLERTON from which it behooves him much more to clear himself if he is to be regarded as a loyal representative of Chicago. He was, we believe, one of the committee appointed to secure the Republican Convention of last Summer for Chicago, and it was darkly rumored at the time that he was the member who declined to pay his proportion of the sum demanded which would have secured the purpose of the committee. It was added that the superior tractability of the representatives of St. Louis secured the convention for that city. If this be true, it is extremely damaging. A Chicagoan so lost to local patriotism as to allow a National Convention to be taken away from Chicago by his default is guilty of a crime to which any possible indulgence in "evening" is, in the eyes of Chicago, a mere peccadillo.

Some of those who appeared before the Charter Commission yesterday, at the hearing on the chapter relating to taxes and assessments, reverted to the old arguments against consolidation. That question was settled more than two years ago, and the existence of the commission rests upon the assumption that it is settled finally. There is something preposterous in arguing before a commission created to prepare a charter the question whether there ought to be any charter or any such city as the commission is required to frame it for. It is like a creature calling in question the wisdom of its creator and discussing the propriety of undoing his work, but there are precedents even for that. Everybody knows that it is going to cost something to effect the consolidation, and that the burden of taxation for the present City of New York will be increased for the benefit of other parts of the new City of New York for a while. That is part of the price to be paid at first for the enduring benefits, in which all parts of the greater city will share, flowing in time to come from the harmonious development and growth of one great unified metropolis on this imperial site.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Investigation conducted by a naturalist sent to Africa by the Royal Society of England has confirmed the belief that at no remote period, geologically speaking, Lake Tanganyika was a part of, or connected with, the sea. Some years ago jellyfish much like those in the neighboring ocean were found in its waters. Specimens of these have been obtained by the Royal Society's explorer, as well as sponges of various kinds, and several deep-water fish of a distinctly marine type.

—The mercantile shipping of the world was increased in 1896 by 842,000 tons net, the sailing tonnage being reduced by 264,000 tons, and the steam tonnage increased by 1,106,000 tons. Of the total increase only 299,421 tons of steam and 108,710 tons of sailing vessels were built out of England. It is evident that the number of steam vessels is increasing at a remarkable rate, while new sailing vessels are not building nearly so fast as the old ones are getting destroyed. If this process continues, in a few years everything afloat will be moved by the power of steam, and the sailor, properly so called, will disappear from the face of the waters. Even now he is a rare bird, and a degenerate one at that.

—A spirit ludicrously mediaeval inspires the new royal edict in accordance with the provisions of which the quarrels of German Army officers are hereafter to be settled. Except for the fact that there is no avowed compulsion to fight a duel in any case, the edict reads like a parody on some black-letter treatise or old manuscript exhumed from the castle of a robber baron. In all the many paragraphs of this document there is not one reference to civil or criminal courts as the places in which civilized men get satisfaction for wrongs, but everything is to be settled by "councils of honor" and "courts of honor." To these an insulted or injured officer must take his case, and by them terms of arrangement are to be found—if possible. Just what is to happen when the matter is one so grave that an apology cannot be given or accepted does not receive explicit statement, but the plain implication is that the two hostile officers are then to meet in some secluded field and ascertain by the most practical of tests which of them is the more lucky and skillful with sword or pistol. Now, no doubt this method is better than assassination, whether performed personally or through hired agents, but it is hard to see any merits in it other than that most wretched one.

—Everybody who has had anything to do with newspaper work knows that no printed statement, however innocent and harmless it may have seemed to the writer, is safe from the criticism of irascible readers, and that indignant protests are likely to be excited in the most unexpected ways and from the most unexpected quarters. "Veritas" and "Old Subscriber" and "Fiat Justitia" and "The Father of a Family" are always on the watch for grounds of offense, and no amount of caution will prevent them from finding them. Yet one cannot blame The Richmond Times for expressing mild surprise that it should have grieved anybody by hazarding the supposition that the home of the prodigal son was probably a rather dull place, and that the boy's father may have been more severe than was absolutely necessary. It founded this theory on the words, "Lo, these many years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any time thy command, yet thou never gavest me a kid that I might make merry with my friends," and proceeded to preach a little sermon to the effect that perhaps there was in the parable a lesson for parents as well as for children. Next day arrived a letter declaring this to be most heterodox doctrine, depriving the sacred story of its chief beauty, and doing wrong to a good father in search of an excuse for an ungrateful son. The Richmond paper, possibly because its editor has a sense of humor, takes the lecture very calmly, and, while clinging to its view of the father's character, admits that the correspondent may be quite right after all.

PERSONAL.

—While JOAQUIN MILLER was walking along the street in Seattle recently, a man approached him, and, without saying a word, lifted the poet's beard and examined the right side of his neck. Then he remarked: "Yes, you are JOAQUIN MILLER." Naturally, the man was asked to explain this singular behavior, whereupon he said that forty-odd years ago he had pulled a poisoned arrow from MILLER'S neck, and with his lips had extracted the venom from the wound. The poet remembered the occurrence, and a few minutes later the two old men were fighting all over again an Indian skirmish that took place on a shoulder of Mount Shasta.

—Ex-Gov. ALTGELD'S record as a pardoner of criminals is far above—or below—that of any man who ever held the Gubernatorial office in Illinois or in the United States. In 1893 he set free seventy-one men and women who had been convicted of crimes ranging all the way from murder down to petty larceny. In 1894 he was content to release only twenty-seven enemies of society. Next year the number rose to fifty-two, and in the few days of 1897 that his power lasted he opened the prison gates for two murderers and four thieves. But this was not all the work he did for his incarcerated friends. Besides the pardoning power he exercised that of commuting sentences, and with even greater generosity. The names of the convicts whom he favored with a decrease of their terms of imprisonment are numerous enough to fill a newspaper column closely printed in fine type. The number of pardons granted by him in cases of murder and manslaughter amounts to thirty-eight.

—There is the basis of a lively and possibly acrimonious controversy in a suggestion recently made by Dr. JOHN MORRIS, President of the Maryland Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Having noticed that homeless cats often suffered greatly from hunger and ill treatment, he advocated the establishment of an asylum for them, and added that the charitable and tender-hearted people of Baltimore would doubtless be willing to support such a charity if it were opened by "some honest widow or matron." This attracted the attention of another Baltimore notability, Dr. THOMAS SHEARER, and he, for some reason best known to himself, was moved to make this comment on the scheme: "Dr. MORRIS seems to lay particular stress upon the honest widow or matron, but I would suggest that it is a proper field for an old maid." Now, here is evidently a problem of much difficulty and more delicacy. Indeed, there are several of them. Does Dr. SHEARER love or hate cats? Does he, or does he not, regard the work which Dr. MORRIS is doing as important? After these preliminary questions are settled, there will be vast opportunities for variance of opinion in regard to the proper person to put at the head of an institution of the kind indicated. Evidently its success will depend upon the wisdom shown in making the selection of an executive officer, and many things must be taken into the account by those who assume to give advice as to the requisite qualifications.

CURRENT NOTES.

W. Trox Bankston is the new editor of a paper published in Dalton, Ga. His salutatory is brief, but comprehensive: "If you think The North Georgia Citizen is a good thing," he says, "push it along, and I will do my part." That is all. That is enough.

* * *

"Candy pullings" are familiar in the North. Papers in different sections of Georgia have recently described "candy breakings" and "candy stews" as attractive social gatherings of the young.

* * *

It is being proclaimed in Illinois that the reception to be given to ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld in Chicago on Saturday evening, 23d inst., is to be non-political and public.

* * *

Postmaster General William L. Wilson has accepted the invitation to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard University at the Commencement in June.

* * *

The withdrawals from the savings banks of Massachusetts last year exceeded the deposits by the sum of $2,834,860. But the number of depositors at the close of the year was 1,340,668, and they still had $453,220,257 to their credit. There are 350 savings institutions in the State.

* * *

The late Mrs. Sarah Withers of Bloomington, Ill., who died last week, bequeathed her home, valued at $20,000, for a home for aged and indigent women, and gave several lots of land for a park for children. She also gave land near the town, valued at $10,000, to Presbyterian home missions, the land to be sold in five years, and the income to be applied to the uses of the society.

* * *

Vermont veteran soldiers sent a New Year greeting, through Gen. T. S. Peck, to the venerable Frederick Holbrook, the war Governor of the State, now in his eighty-fourth year, who served from 1861 to 1863, and signed more commissions of Vermont officers than any other Governor of the State Responding gratefully, he wrote: "It touches my feelings greatly to see how kindly all the soldier boys feel toward me."

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Midwinter Fair.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

California may have the monopoly of midwinter fairs. A midwinter fair in this part of the country would have to consist almost exclusively of a demonstration of the heating power of coal.

Political Gratitude.

From The Boston Herald.

Ex-Gov. Busiel of New Hampshire seems to be of the opinion that his public services are not duly appreciated. Coming from a man who went out of the Democratic Party only a few years ago and has since been chosen by the Republicans to the first office in the State, this complaint seems to be scarcely justified.

The Boy Who Saved a Train.

From The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Frank Richards was his name. He is a beardless boy. He flagged the incoming cannon ball train at Benton during the storm of Saturday night and saved its precious load from destruction. In describing the heroic act The Gazette's Benton correspondent observes that "he was only a Benton boy; an honest, hard-working farmer lad."

Lofty Ideals.

From Zion's Herald (Boston.)

The prevailing tone of public thought and feeling as voiced in the pulpit and mirrored in the press and general literature of these closing years of the most eventful and most progressive century in the annals of the world is healthily confident and hopeful. There never was a time when society, taken as a whole, was dominated by loftier ideals, when science was more reverent in its attitude and more conciliatory in its tone, when religion had a kindlier spirit, a nobler aim, a fairer opportunity, or a brighter outlook, than now.

Prof. Brown and Warszawiak Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES this morning I am made to appear as one of the signers to a protest against the action of the New York Presbytery in the case of Mr. Herman Warszawiak. This is an error. The action protested against was taken by the Presbytery on my motion, so that the report in THE TIMES makes me oppose what I actually advocated. In view of the publicity given to this whole matter, may I ask you to insert this correction. FRANCIS BROWN.

Union Theological Seminary, Jan. 12.

Remarkably Attractive and Educative.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Always attractive, always clean. Now THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its supplements in magazine form, is remarkably attractive and educative, and wonderfully low-priced. Its example is sure to be followed, thus lifting the tone of reading matter to a general high plane. Demoralizing literature will soon become an influence of the past. Very grateful in my generation.

CHARLOTTE C. WRAY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, 1897.

JACK, WHO SEWS HIS BUTTONS ON

Arthur Chapman in The Chicago Record.

Jack, who sews his buttons on,
Lives on the toppest floor,
An' every day, before he's gone,
We raps upon his door;
He hollers loud: "Come right in, kids!"
An' laughs an' says; "Take off your lids!"
Ma says that's slang, but me an' Don
Likes Jack, who sews his buttons on.

Sometimes, to please us two, he plays
His yaller violin;
An', say! his eyes jest seem to blaze—
I hol' my breath right in
An' seem to be a floatin' roun'
In some bright place above the groun',
A driftin' way from little Don
With Jack, who sews his buttons on.

He does th' awful queerest things;
He sleeps all day, nen goes
An' writes about th' folks what sings
An' plays in actor shows;
He smokes a skull pipe, an' his hair
Is always mussed, an' he don't care
How much we pull it—me an' Don—
Ol' Jack, who sews his buttons on.

Ma says that he has sowed wild wheat,
'N's a prodigious son,
But wunst a lady, dressed so sweet,
Went upstairs on th' run
An' called him her'n an' burst in tears—
An' nen th' door shut—but it 'pears
He wouldn't go, an' me an' Don
Kept Jack, who sews his buttons on.

One day last week a piece ma read,
Near made her faint away;
It said 'at Jack, right from his head,
Had wrote a actor play,
An' he wa' rich an' famous, too,
An' ma says: "Here's a howd'y do!"
Now all 'cept us says Mister John
To Jack, who sews his buttons on.

WAGNER'S MUSIC DRAMA

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" WAS SUNG LAST NIGHT.

Mme. Litvinne Better than Was Anticipated—Jean de Reszke Appeared, Though He Had Been Ill.

There can be no doubt whatever that a great many persons regarded the revival of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," at the Metropolitan Opera House this season, as a hazardous experiment. There were some doubts whether it would be attempted. However, the music-drama was given last night, and an audience of good size listened to it attentively, and applauded it enthusiastically. That the performance pleased there can be no doubt, but there is equally no doubt that the pleasure was due as largely to the work itself as to the presentation of it. The time has gone by when people grew angry in disputing the merit or demerit of this wonderful creation of the human intellect. Those who do not enjoy it nowadays are usually angry at themselves, or lost in wonder that there is something beyond their artistic grasp. But there is no question of the greatness of "Tristan und Isolde." Even with an indifferent interpretation, it makes its force felt, and a performance so good in some of its essentials as that of last night is bound to leave the hearer emotionally wrung out.

The problem before the managers of the Opera House was to supply the place of Mme. Nordica. The truth has got to be told about this matter, and it must therefore be stated at the outset that Mme. Litvinne did not fill the post she occupied, and for that reason more than any other the performance fell below that of last season in influence. On the other hand, it is only justice to Mme. Litvinne to say that she put to shame the predictions of the musical prophets by being a great deal better Isolde than any one supposed she would be. She displayed a good understanding of the part, and her delivery of the recitative as well as her action was at least full of excellent intention. Her delivery, however, was marred by all the faults which we used to bear so patiently in those German days immediately following the departure of Lilli Lehmann, but which we do not bear patiently since Mme. Nordica showed us that singers trained in the Italian school could sing Isolde if they had brains enough. Her portamento was distressing at times, and her strident emission of many of the tones was extremely disagreeable. But on the whole she deserves commendation for the earnestness of her work, which in some places had considerable declamatory strength. She acquitted herself unexpectedly well in the duet of the second act.

M. Jean de Reszke's Tristan is already sufficiently well known to this public to pass without extended comment. M. de Ruszke was sick last night, and had at one time in the course of the day decided not to sing. An attempt was made to arrange a performance with Paul Kalisch as Tristan, but at 6 o'clock M. de Reszke decided to make the effort. His work was labored at first, but his enthusiasm raised him to the necessary warmth at length, and he gave an admirable performance. M. Edouard de Reszke's King Mark was, as it always is, superb in its dignity and breadth. Mr. David Bispham gave a most touching interpretation of Kurvenal, and Mlle. Rosa Olitzka was tolerable as Branjane. Mr. von Hubbenet sang the sailor song very well, indeed. Mr. Seidl conducted as he always does like a master, and the orchestra played superbly.

The stage management was better than it was last season, and the light effects in the second act were especially pleasing. There was a great deal of enthusiasm after this act, and the singers and Mr. Seidl were kept busy for a considerable time bowing in acknowledgment of the continued applause. This afternoon "Faust" will be given, with Mme. Calvé as Marguerite, and in the evening Mme. Melba will sing Juliet in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," with M. Salignac as Romeo.

Melba Will Sing To-night.

Mme. Melba has recovered from the slight attack of influenza from which she has been suffering, and will appear to-night at the Metropolitan Opera House in "Romeo and Juliet." Maurice Grau said that the reports circulated regarding the illness of the prima donna are untrue.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"La Falote," a new operetta, by William Varney, will be produced by Duff and Cowdery in New York early in the Spring.

—Katherine Grey and Mabel Amber will appear in the production of "New York," by William A. Brady, at the American Theatre, Feb. 1.

—The run of "Shamus O'Brien" at the Broadway Theatre will be brought to a close toward the end of February, when De Wolf Hopper will begin an engagement there.

—Horace McVicker, formerly business manager of Abbey's (now the Knickerbocker) Theatre, signed a contract with Henry Miner yesterday afternoon to take the business management of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, succeeding J. Charles Davis.

—Theodore Moss contemplates adding one story to the street front of Wallack's Theatre. The addition of an office floor will align the building with the adjoining property, and give the theatre a more finished appearance.

—David Bispham will give his second concert at Carnegie Lyceum Jan. 21. The programme, which will be devoted to Schubert's compositions, will include selections by the Kneisel Quartet, and Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson.

—Mrs. Herrmann has secured the Metropolitan Opera House for Feb. 28, when she will introduce Leon Herrmann to a New York audience as the successor of Herrmann the Great. Mrs. Herrmann, who will perform the bullet trick with her nephew, will catch the bullets herself.

—The matinée at Koster & Bial's yesterday was well attended. The souvenirs were not ready, and W. A. McConnell informed the audience that all seat coupons would be honored next Wednesday, when the mementos would be distributed. Yvette Guilbert's reception on the stage was attended by almost all of the women present.

—The members of Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" company arrived yesterday morning in San Francisco on the Monowai, from Australia. The company, which includes Bessie Clayton, Geraldine McCann, Nellie Butler, Harry Conor, and George Beane, will, on arrival in New York, begin rehearsing Mr. Hoyt's new piece, "A Stranger in New York," which opens in Buffalo Feb. 15.

—Oscar Hammerstein, William and Arthur Hammerstein of the Olympia Music Hall were directed yesterday by an order of Justice Lawrence, in Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, to appear in the Supreme Court next Monday and show cause why they should not be enjoined from producing a "dramatic" composition entitled "Silly's dinner." The order to show cause was granted in an action brought by George Waugh Arnold, formerly press agent of the Olympia, against the Hammersteins.

STAMPEDE ENDED A STRIKE

Wall Street Messenger Boys Had a Grievance, but Yielded.

About thirty of the fifty messenger boys in the employ of Dow, Jones & Co., news agents, in Wall Street, struck yesterday because "Tommy" McGuire, their foreman, had been discharged. It was a purely sympathetic strike, and the strikers held a meeting at Wall and Broad Streets to discuss the advisability of organizing a union and formulating demands.

"Say, fellers! Dey's takin' on new boys in your places in de shop!" said a boy, who came running up, out of breath.

Immediately there was a stampede of the meeting, and all rushed back to work. The strike had collapsed.

Cannot Reduce Force at Once.

Collector Kilbreth notified the Treasury Department yesterday that it would be impossible for him to reduce the Custom House force at once in compliance with the instructions of Secretary Carlisle. The plan contemplates an annual economy of $127,600. The Collector said he would require a little time to select those who are to be dropped from the pay rolls.

GUARDING AGAINST DISEASE.

An International Conference to Save Europe from the Plague.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Northern provinces of Italy have prohibited the entry of cotton from India, fearing that it will convey the infection of the bubonic plague.

The Government has announced that an international conference will be held, probably at Rome, to consider measures for the protection of Europe against the plague.

France has declared a quarantine against vessels arriving from Plymouth, England, owing to the recent arrival there of the transport Nubia, with cholera on board.

PRINCESS CHIMAY A SPY?

Police Raid Her Rooms and Find Letters from a Monarch.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch from Buda-Pesth to the Pall Mall Gazette says that before the eloping Princess Chimay and her Hungarian gypsy companion, Rigo, left Buda-Pesth for Nice yesterday, the police made a raid upon the apartments which the couple occupied together, upon the strength of information furnished to the police authorities that the Princess was a spy in the employ of the Russian secret service.

The police found no evidence of the woman's connection with the Russian secret service, but, in the course of their search, found a packet of letters that had been addressed to her by a European monarch, which they seized.

NEW PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro Chosen by the Chamber of Deputies.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 15.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro has been elected Constitutional President of Ecuador.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro is now fifty-three years of age and achieved fame as the leading spirit of the revolution which stirred Ecuador in 1895. He was also leader of the revolution of 1884-5, and after its close was a refugee from Ecuador for ten years. In 1895 he was made Jefe Supremo (Supreme Chief) of Ecuador at the close of the revolution, and is said to have given that country the best government it ever had. He always has been a member of the ultra-Libgral Party, and is the idol of his people. His present election can almost be called unanimous, only 5 votes having been cast against him by the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of fifty-eight members.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 15.—The Panama Canal Company is further increasing the force of laborers now at work on the canal. Five hundred more men are expected to arrive shortly from Carthagena.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 15.—The United States gunboat Yorktown and the cruiser Detroit have been ordered to Nagasaki to join the United States squadron there. Thence the vessels will proceed for New York.

BELFAST, Jan. 15.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted a report of its Council confirming the report of the Financial Relations Commission that Ireland is overtaxed.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A brilliant ball was given at Southampton last evening under the auspices of the St. Louis Club of that place. Among those present were Capt. William G. Randle of the American Line steamer St. Louis.

HAMBURG, Jan. 15.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck sustained no damage whatever by grounding in the River Elbe, where she remained for a week, and she will sail for New York on Monday.

MOSCOW, Jan. 15.—Lasker won the seventeenth and final game of the chess championship match in this city, a Queen's Gambit declined, after sixty-five moves, early this morning. The final score was: Lasker, 10; Steinitz, 2; drawn, 5.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Jan. 15.—The Central and South American Telegraph Company announces that the average time of transmission for the whole year of 1896, between Buenos Ayres and London, "via Galveston" was sixty-one minutes.

SALE OF PEPPER'S HORSES.

His Kentucky Thoroughbreds Are Bought in at Low Figures.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 15.—The sale of Col. James E. Pepper's stud of thoroughbreds took place at Meadow Thorpe to-day. There was but little competition, and Mrs. Pepper bought in the entire fifty-six head for $1,279, an average of $23 per head. The thirteen yearlings brought $103.

The highest-priced animal was Florence D., which was knocked down at $201. Debut came next, at $151. Longago brought $151, Longleaf $141, Tendrops $131, and Kantaka, the great stallion, $25.

Mrs. Pepper did her bidding in person. She started each animal at $5, and if the bid was raised to $10, she would bid $11. No matter what the bid, she would bid $1 more.

It will be remembered that Col. James E. Pepper failed several months ago for $280,286. The distillery sold for $43,000, and was bought in by Mrs. Pepper. The farm was sold the other day, and Mrs. Pepper bought it for $36,051. This makes, with today's sale, a total of $82,310 that the creditors have realized from the estate. Outside of the amount secured by the sale of whisky and the thoroughbreds in training there is absolutely no money left for the creditors, who were not secured by mortgage.

KNICKERBOCKERS THE VICTORS.

Win in the First Inter-Club Matches Against Melrose.

The first of the interclub matches arranged by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club took place last night at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. The competing teams were composed of members of the Melrose (Mass.) Athletic Club, and members of the Knickerbocker.

There was one game of whist, two of billiards, two of pool, and three bowling contests. Each game counted one point, making a score of 8. The victory went to the Knickerbocker Club by a score of 5 to 3. The scores were:

WHIST.

Melrose Team—E. E. Lothrop, S. H. Butterick, G. B. Grotendick, E. E. Babb. Score, 315, making plus 3.

Knickerbocker Team—E. R. Kieley, J. H. W. Cole, J. A. Spafford, A. E. Taylor. Score, 300, making minus 3. The referee was George H. Fish.

POOL.

First Game—T. O. Plunket, Knickerbocker, 100; A. L. Paul, Melrose, 36.

Second Game—E. F. Gray, Knickerbocker, 90; A. L. Robinson, Melrose, 100.

BILLIARDS.

First Game—Dr. A. L. Ranney, Knickerbocker, 200; R. E. Splaine, Melrose, 64.

Second Game—Dr. A. B. Miller, Knickerbocker, 200; F. G. Bartlett, Melrose, 104.

BOWLING.

Knickerbocker Team—J. T. Headley, J. F. Townley, D. A. Gaylord, E. J. Murphy, Warren Sage. Score—823, 707, 868; total, 2,398.

Melrose Team—G. E. Berry, Thomas Flynn, D. D. Farrar, Otis W. Pierce, Charles Newhall. Score—730, 755, 798; total, 2,283.

Empire State Society Banquet.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will have a banquet at Delmonico's Feb. 6 in commemoration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the treaty of alliance with France and in recognition of the assistance rendered by the French nation to the cause of American Independence. Addresses are expected by Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles A. Dana, Gov. Black, Postmaster General Wilson, and Justice Andrews. Tickets, at $10 each, may be obtained from the Treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart, 309 Broadway.

Hobart's Gift to Rutgers.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Vice President-elect Hobart has made a gift to Rutgers College of $5,000, to signalize his election to the Vice Presidency. The money will probably be used to endow a scholarship. Mr. Hobart was graduated from Rutgers College.

A DIVORCE FOR MR. NEAME

THE DECREE GRANTED BY AN ENGLISH COURT.

Frank Ellison, the Co-Respondent, Accused of Having Sold to the Plaintiff Incriminating Letters from the Defendant.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The trial of the action brought by Douglas J. Neame to obtain a divorce from his wife, Leila Olyve Neame of New York, naming Frank Ellison of New York as co-respondent, was concluded in the Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice to-day, the court granting Neame a decree nisi. Ellison, as co-respondent with Mrs. Neame, was not represented in court.

The Judge, in granting the decree, said that he would not impose the payment of costs upon Ellison in view of the fact that he was not within the jurisdiction of the court, being domiciled in the United States.

Mrs. Neame obtained a divorce from her husband in the New York courts more than three years ago, but Neame refused to recognize the American decree, and sought a separation in the London courts.

Ellison, the co-respondent, was recently pardoned from the New York State Prison, where he had been serving a term for assaulting Mrs. Neame's father.

The case was tried by a special jury. Counsel for the petitioner in his opening address set forth the facts of the meeting of Mr. Neame with Miss Henriques in 1889 on board a steamship bound for New York, and detailed the facts of their marriage, which took place in London, two ceremonies having taken place—the first at a Registrar's office, in July, 1889, and the second in St. James's Church, Sept. 30, of the same year. The first marriage was a secret one, so far as the parents of Mrs. Neame were concerned.

The couple went to America in 1891, and shortly afterward Ellison attached himself to Mrs. Neame and went to different seaside resorts with the petitioner and respondent. Mr. Neame objected to his wife receiving attentions from Ellison, but whenever he spoke to her on the subject she assured him that there was nothing wrong between herself and the co-respondent.

Mr. Neame subsequently returned to England alone. He sent a sum of money to his wife to cover the expenses of her return later, but she declined to return to England. Mr. Neame's suspicions were aroused, and he, without saying anything to anybody regarding his intentions, went to New York to investigate. When he landed he was met by his wife, and this fact showed that he had been watched in England by some one who had cabled him departure to New York. Mrs. Neame acted in a distant manner toward her husband, and persisted in her refusal to go back to England. Mr. Neame, therefore, was compelled to return alone.

Shortly after his arrival here Mrs. Neame instituted proceedings for divorce, naming Minnie Cooper as the co-respondent. She secured a decree, but Mr. Neame denied the charges against him. He contended that as Mr. Neame had never given up his British citizenship, the American divorce was null and void, and that to have been legal the divorce should have been secured in England, as Mrs. Neame, upon her marriage, also became a British subject.

Depositions from American witnesses were read showing that Mrs. Neame had been guilty of impropriety with Ellison. Letters from Mrs. Neame to Ellison were also produced and read.

The Judge asked counsel how these letters had come into his possession, and the reply was made that they had been obtained from Ellison himself, while the latter was in prison. Counsel further stated that Ellison had signified a willingness to besmirch the character of Mrs. Neame, and had furnished to the petitioner a statement showing that the evidence of Minnie Cooper and another witness at the trial of Mrs. Neame's suit had been purchased for the sum of $50 each, receipts for the payment of which money Ellison had sent to Mr. Neame.

The evidence submitted was strongly in favor of the contentions of the petitioner, and the jury took very little time in finding a verdict that Mrs. Neame had been guilty of impropriety with Ellison, whereupon the Judge ordered a decree nisi in favor of Mr. Neame.

Mrs. Neame was represented in court by Mr. George Lewis, but no defense was interposed to the suit. It is said that the respondent stands upon her American divorce, and claims that the British court has no jurisdiction.

SIR TRAVERS TWISS DEAD.

Was Noted as an Instructor and Writer on Law.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Sir Travers Twiss, the eminent English jurisconsult, is dead.

Sir Travers Twiss, Q. C., D. C. L., F. R. S., was the son of the Rev. Robert Twiss, L.L. D., of Cambridge, and was born in Westminster, March 19, 1809. He was educated with great care, and was graduated with high honors from Oxford, having been Fellow, tutor, and one of the public examiners in classics and mathematics. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1838, and subsequently was Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, Professor of International Law in King's College, London, and Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford.

Sir Travers in 1840 was called to the bar, after which his advancement was rapid, becoming Queen's Advocate General in August, 1867, and being knighted in November of the same year.

Sir Travers Twiss was author of numerous valuable treatises bearing upon ecclesiastical, political, and international law, his range covering the entire civilized world. Among his more prominent works are "Epitome of Niebuhr's History of Rome," "The Oregon Question Examined with Respect to Facts and the Law of Nations," "View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe Since the Sixteenth Century," "Lectures on the Science of International Law," "The Law of Nations in Time of War." These are but a few of his numerous works. He resigned in 1872 his various offices and devoted himself to literary and scientific pursuits, becoming a frequent contributor to The Nautical Magazine, The Law Magazine and Review, Encyclopaedia Britannica, and La Revue de Droit Internationale, being also Vice President of the Institute of International Rights as well as the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations.

Sir Travers was legal adviser of the British Embassy in many important matters, and served on several royal commissions of international and intercolonial moment. The dignity of Grand Commander of the Order of Leopold was bestowed upon Sir Travers in 1887 by King Leopold II. of Belgium, he having drawn the Constitution for Congo Free State.

BOISRAGON AND LOCKE SAFE.

Two Members of the Niger Force Reach New Benin.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Dispatches to the Foreign Office say that Capt. Boisragon of the Niger coast force and Consular Officer Locke, who were of the British commercial expedition which was massacred by wild tribemen in the territory of the King of Benin, and who were supposed to have perished with the others, have arrived at New Benin wounded and exhausted.

They succeeded in escaping from the onslaught of the natives, and wandered in the brush for a week before reaching New Benin.

All of the others of the party, Consul Phillips, Consular Officer Campbell, Major Crawford, Capt. Maling, Dr. Elliott, two civilians, and about 250 Kroomen and native carriers, with the exception of seven Kroomen, who made their escape and brought the news of the massacre to the officials of the Niger Protectorate, are believed to have been killed.

The Treasury Deficit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Treasury deficit for the first half of January is $6,580,063 and for the fiscal year to date, $44,763,960.

WORK OF REMOVING REFUSE.

What Col. Waring Says of Contracts Made by Individuals.

Many citizens still follow the custom of paying men to remove ashes and other refuse matter from their premises. The Street Cleaning Department does this work gratuitously and thoroughly, but it has no objections to offer in cases where citizens prefer to give the employment to private individuals.

Something of a system has developed among the men who follow this line of work, and there is an understanding among them that one shall not underbid the other nor encroach upon his territory. Once in a while there are complaints of extortion or neglect, and the matter usually ends with having the work turned over to the Street Cleaning Department.

Col. George E. Waring explained to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that no citizen was obliged to pay for the removal of ashes or rubbish from his premises.

"The department will remove everything of the kind, regularly," said he, "and there is no charge for the work. We would dismiss a man on the instant for trying to extort money or for neglecting any one's premises. Our men can't go into stables, back yards, or cellars to collect rubbish or ashes, but they will go to any accessible place daily where householders deposit the refuse and cart it away.

"Our rule is to have the matter placed in barrels or boxes within the stoop line, but not in the rear of the premises, so that the time of the department will not be wasted in collecting. It is always easy enough to agree in these matters where citizens wish to co-operate in keeping the city clean. In cases where men keep horses or other stock in stables on their premises, they usually have their own wagons and help for removing refuse. That kind of work must be done at private expense, but the department stands ready to remove everything of the kind, if it is collected and deposited in a given place."

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

New Social and Political Organization Formed in Brooklyn.

The National Democratic Club, composed of the adherents of the Shepard Democracy, was formally organized as a social and political club at the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn, last evening. United States District Attorney James L. Bennett presided. Hermann A. Metz acted as Secretary.

The following Board of Trustees, who will choose the officers of the club and who will act for one year, was selected: Thomas G. Shearman, Charles J. Edwards, James L. Bennett, J. Foster Peabody, F. W. Hinrichs, Dick S. Ramsay, J. A. Hennessy, J. Herbert Watson, Hermann A. Metz, Walter C. Burton, Richard W. Bainbridge, James J. Stanton, James A. Murphy, Henry Yonge, and Peter J. Brady.

Over fifty Democrats answered the call. Articles of incorporation were adopted. It was decided to purchase a home for the club in the vicinity of Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street.

FALSE ALARM OF BURGLARY.

Capt. Grant and His Men Summoned to the Seamen's Savings Bank.

A false alarm of attempted burglary last night attracted Capt. Grant and a dozen other policemen of the Old Slip Police Station to the Seamen's Savings Bank, Wall and Pearl Streets, which, it was supposed, the burglars had entered.

Policeman Tillman found a door open at 163 Pearl Street, through which it is possible to reach the bank. He and Policeman Cunningham set out to investigate. They tried to go up stairs in the elevator, but were unable to make it work, so sent for assistance. A big squad of police joined them, and the entire block was surrounded. The elevator went up rapidly of a sudden, and bumped against the roof, knocking out some timbers, which fell through the shaft with a crash. The policemen were then sure that burglars were in the bank, and, procuring a ladder, they entered it. A thorough search failed to disclose any burglars.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Leon Sternberger.

In the Rev. Leon Sternberger, who died Thursday morning at his residence, 54 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the Jewish community lost one of its distinguished leaders, a pioneer of reform in synagogal music, a man of many noble qualities, and of lofty principles.

Born in Wallerstein, a little town in Bavaria, May 9, 1819, he studied music in Vienna under Solomon Sulzer, the master and regenerator of Jewish music. Imbued with the spirit of reform, he followed a call as cantor of the chief Jewish congregation of Warsaw, in Russia, where the Government then endeavored to enforce liberal ideas upon the Jews by the introduction of reform. Seeing his efforts little appreciated there, he came to America, and in 1849 accepted a call from the Anshe Chesed Congregation of this city, under the Rev. Dr. Lilienthal's ministry, and dedicated the new synagogue at Norfolk Street. He gradually elevated his members to a higher standard of Jewish music and religious devotion, working hand in hand with the Rev. Drs. Lilienthal, Bondy, and Mielzener, until, in the year 1866, he resigned to accept the position of Reader and Cantor of Temple Adath Jeshurun, at Thirty-ninth Street, where the Rev. Dr. Einhorn had just been elected as leader. His beautiful rendering of the service and his excellent musical compositions and choral arrangements lent unusual impressiveness and solemnity to the religious worship.

When, in 1874, the old Congregations Anshe Chesed and Adath Jeshurun amalgamated under the new name of Beth-El, the Rev. Mr. Sternberger had the satisfaction of seeing his old flock united with the new, both paying like respect to their veteran spiritual guide and friend. In 1889 he retired from public service, ripe in years and in honors, while his interest in the congregation did not wax cold. A few months ago he celebrated in the seclusion of his family circle his golden wedding.

Henry C. Baldwin.

Henry C. Baldwin of Naugatuck, one of the best-known men in Connecticut, died yesterday in that city. Mr. Baldwin had been identified with public affairs for a long time. He was a Greenbacker, and once ran for Governor. He followed Blaine through Maine the time the State elected a Greenback Governor, and to him more than to any one other man was due the victory of the party. He was an ardent Populist of late years, and took an active part in the St. Louis Convention. It was he who got on his feet and asked the delegates to use their brains instead of their mouths. Mr. Baldwin was born in 1842, and was graduated from Yale Law School in 1872.

Charles H. Banes.

Col. Charles H. Banes, President of the Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, died yesterday after a protracted illness. He was born in Philadelphia on Oct. 24, 1831, and upon the breaking out of the civil war became Captain of a company in the Twenty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Three times he was promoted for gallant service on the field. In December, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, and was confirmed by the Senate in May, 1863. During the latter year he was brevetted Major, and in 1864 was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. He participated in forty battles.

Obituary Notes.

—A. J. Wilson, one of Chattanooga's prominent citizens, died yesterday at the age of seventy, from kidney disease.

—John S. Learoyd died at Danvers, Mass., yesterday, aged sixty-four. He was for forty years bookkeeper and cashier of the National Exchange Bank in Boston. A widow and four children survive him.

—William F. Richardson died at Brattleborough, Vt., Thursday. For nearly forty years he was engaged in the meat business and was one of the most extensive cattle buyers in Vermont. He was born in West Brattleborough in 1810.

TAMSEN'S LOST PRISONERS

THE THREE WHO LEFT LUDLOW STREET JAIL NOT CAUGHT.

Story Told by the Recaptured Man Masso—United States Officers Make Sharp Comments.

Sheriff Tamsen began an investigation yesterday of the escape of the four Federal prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail Thursday. He read Warden Roe's report and questioned Keepers Rumpf and Finkelstein, and the plumbers who have been at work in the prison for some weeks. Peter Masso, the one of the escaping four who was recaptured, and Policeman Barnitz, who arrested him, were questioned closely. The Sheriff declined to say anything about his inquiry until it is completed, perhaps today.

Masso told this story at the Eldridge Street Station yesterday before he was taken back to the jail:

"I was walking along the gallery of the top tier of cells when I saw that the door of the end cell was open. When I went in I saw that the bars to both the cell window and the outer window across the court had been cut and bent up. I knew some one had escaped, and decided to try it myself. After getting through the first window grating I carefully calculated the distance of the window opposite. I thought nothing of the sixty feet I would fall if I missed landing in the outer window sill. I made the five-foot jump, and landed safely, clutching the iron bars in the second window. Then I crawled through the cut bars in this window, and reaching up, caught hold of the sheet iron gutter. I got a good hold on the iron straps that are fastened to the roof and over the top of the gutter and pulled myself up onto the roof. From there it was easy work to walk a few feet to the north wall and let myself down to the roof of the tenement house at 76 Ludlow Street.

"I would have got away safely but I made a mistake in the dark hallway of the house and walked into some woman's room. She screamed for help and I was caught at the foot of the stairs. I knew nothing about the escape of Egan, Post, and Polykranas until after I was caught. Polykranas must have escaped after I did, for I saw him in the prison a few minutes before I left."

From this statement it is believed that Egan and Post planned the escape, and cut the way through the bars, which the others accidentally discovered. The idea that some of the plumbers at work in the prison might have assisted in the escape was exploded yesterday. The Sheriff believes firmly, however, that the men had outside assistance.

Sheriff Tamsen said yesterday afternoon that he could not be held responsible by the Federal Government for the escape of the prisoners. The jail was old and dilapidated, and was not a fit place for important criminals, anyway. In this latter opinion the Sheriff is joined by United States Marshal McCarty and United States District Attorney Macfarlane. Mr. McCarty said yesterday that he would at once ask the Federal authorities to construct a prison in this city—probably on the top of the Post Office Building.

Efforts were made yesterday to trace and capture the three men who succeeded in escaping. Capt. O'Brien of the Police Detective Bureau, the Post Office Inspectors, and the Secret Service Bureau, all took a hand in the hunt. None of the escaped men had been recaptured up to a late hour last night.

United States Commissioner Shields expressed himself as being much disgusted when asked about the jail delivery.

"Hereafter," he said, "I think I might as well let prisoners go on their own recognizances, after politely requesting them to appear on the day set for trial. There should be a regular prison for Federal prisoners in this city. Then we would not have these escapes every few months."

Louise Masso—or Meccean—the wife of Peter Masso, who was arrested with him on the charge of assisting in abducting a young girl from France, was given up by her bondsman, Herbert Schlicher of 230 Thompson Street, late yesterday afternoon, and taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

The police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station thought they had in custody John Polykranas one of the escaped prisoners from Ludlow Street Jail, last night, but it turned out to be his brother George, who bears a striking resemblance to him. Capt. Schmittberger detailed Detectives Hughes and Pepperton yesterday to watch 457 West Thirty-fifth Street, where George Polykranas lives. After watching the house closely until 10 o'clock last night, they saw a man, who answered the description of the fugitive, enter the house. They arrested him. He was taken to the station house, where he described himself as George A. Polykranas, a florist. The Captain notified the Ludlow Street Jail people, who sent Keeper J. J. Flynn to see if he could identify the prisoner. Flynn said he was not the man, whereupon the Captain released the prisoner.

A PECULIAR LIQUOR CASE.

Decision at Richmond Va., in a Suit Growing Out of the Evacuation.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15.—The case of Wallace vs. the City of Richmond, decided in the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday, was a rather unique and interesting one. The night the City of Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate forces, the City Council ordered all the liquor stored in the wholesale houses here to be poured into the streets. The liquor thus destroyed embraced eighty-five barrels of whisky belonging to C. A. Wallace.

In 1871 Wallace entered suit for the value of the whisky, claiming that the Council had contracted to pay for the liquor destroyed. The Court decided in favor of the defendants, holding that the Council had no authority to make such a contract, that if the destruction was by order of the Commonwealth, the latter could not be sued, and that the destruction was in the interest of the public good and for the purpose of preventing riot and mob rule.

Harlem Wheelmen's Ball.

The annual ball of the Harlem Wheelmen was held at the Lenox Lyceum last night. There was a large attendance, including the officers of most of the cycling and the athletic clubs of the city and also a number of city officials. The hall and lobby were handsomely decorated with wheels and potted palms. Supper was served in the dining room from 11 to 2. Among occupants of boxes were Charles M. Ertz, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney B. Bowman, Herman J. Ekhoff, Dr. A. R. Brown, J. W. Ammon, James Whitely, Bartow S. Weeks, A. C. Batchelder, Paul Schaffer, Miss Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, ex-Capt. and Mrs. Englert, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wiltshire, Miss Hill, Victor Deering, Miss Biedermann, Capt. J. W. Walters, Adolph Stahl, R. E. Shaw, Miss Chapman, E. J. Byrne, Miss Maher, F. C. Whaley, Miss Whaley, V. A. Seggermann, George J. Cooke, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Niles, Charles W. Dayton, Avery D. Andrews, Dr. and Mrs. H. P. De Voursney, Charles Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Binzen, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, Thomas B. McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mayer, H. E. Admans, Miss Willis, Miss Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ellis, Capt. R. B. Morrison, Miss Pullman, Miss Ruth Pullman, Mr. McIntosh, Miss Wright, Miss Levinus, Paul J. Donver, George F. Bauer and party, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Ohlenshlager, Miss McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Schuer, Mr. and Mrs. Lieli, Miss Mead, Miss Place, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly, S. D. Bullock, David Nevius, H. W. Valentine, Miss Duchardt, Miss Cincinnati, Miss Emma Duchardt, John Luff, Lieut. George Calhoun, Mrs. Washburn, V. A. Seggermann, A. J. Englert, Thomas A. Roe, and James T. Farrelly.

Extraordinary Sentence by a Judge.

DANVILLE, Penn., Jan. 15.—In sentencing Paul Tonetska to four months' imprisonment in the county jail Judge Ikeler delivered a remarkable judicial utterance in order to impose the strictest penalty upon the prisoner. The Judge instructed the Sheriff to make Tonetska's imprisonment "as hard as possible" and to allow him to receive "only enough food to sustain life" as long as he should remain in jail.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When ill with pains and exhaustion PARKER'S GINGER TONIC is your surest relief. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—In New Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 14, Agnes Irwin, wife of Charles Sears Baldwin, and daughter of the late Col. Richard B. Irwin, in the 26th year of her age. Funeral at Christ Church, New Haven, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 1 and 1:02 P. M. Interment in New Haven.

BARING.—On Monday, Jan. 11, 1897, at East Sheen, Surrey, England, in the 60th year of her age, Susan Carter, widow of Thomas Charles Baring and daughter of the late Robert Bowne Minturn.

BROWN.—In Chatham, Jan. 14, Rev. Theodore S. Brown, in 73d year. Funeral Monday, Jan. 18, 12 o'clock.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, Jan. 14, in the 42d year of his age, John Moffat, son of Sarah M. and the late William Cunningham. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., Saturday, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

DEAN.— At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of "The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York," held Jan. 13, 1897, the following minute was adopted: The Board of Directors of this company have learned with sincere sorrow of the death of one of its members, Mr. David J. Dean. In common with our fellow-citizens we have long learned to hold Mr. Dean in the highest respect, both as a profund and upright lawyer, who, for more than thirty years, in his capacity as Assistant to the Corporation Counsel, has conscientiously and ably defended the rights and interests of the city, and as a public-spirited citizen, who, at the expense of his health, and we fear even also at the cost of his life, devoted his energies during the past year, while in failing health, to the work entrusted to him of preparing the charter for the Greater New York. While his impaired health and the engrossing nature of his professional duties made it impossible for him to attend the meetings of this board as frequently as he desired to, yet he always manifested the most intelligent interest in the welfare of the company, and we always felt that in any emergency we could rely with confidence upon the wisdom of his advice and the fidelity of his services in behalf of the company.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a committee to attend the funeral of Mr. Dean, and that a copy of this minute be furnished his family and published in one or more of the newspapers of this city.

C. P. FRALEIGH, Secretary.

KIPP.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 14, Reuben Kipp, aged 95 years. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, Chappaqua, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 9:15 A. M. train from New York, Harlem Railroad.

PHYFE.—On Friday, Jan. 15, Kenneth Waldron, youngest son of James and Addie Young Phyfe, aged 13 months. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 2 West 128th St., on Sunday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

ROSS.—On Jan. 14, Margaret, widow of Edward Ross, in her 85th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from THE HOME, on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 11 A. M.

SEARS.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Jan. 14, Kate Weller, daughter of the late Elnathan Haight and Susan Felter Sears. Funeral services at Cincinnati. Interment at Greenwood.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
ABRAHAMS, Sam., 398 3d Av.		2	14
ARMBRUSTER, Robert, 28 W. 116th.		27	14
BOTH, Rose, 101 1st St.		15	14
BERATZ, Max, 417 5th St.		35	14
BRAMMER, Walter, 744 E. 9th St.		1	14
BURNS, Mary A., 709 9th Av.		5	14
CARUSO, Salvatore, 152 Mott St.		40	12
CLARK, Silas, 157 W. 53d St.		80	12
CUNNINGHAM, J. M., Savoy Hotel.		41	14
CASEY, Hannah, 103 E. 11th St.		77	14
CANAVAN, Michael, 335 E. 21st St.		38	14
CARR, James, 403 Amsterdam Av.		61	14
CONNOLLY, William,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
201 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Union Pacific Railway Co.
6 Per Cent.
Gold Collateral Trust Notes

At the request of a large proportion of the holders of the Notes above named, the undersigned have organized as a Committee for the purposes of a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which will be furnished at the office of THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., No. 120 Broadway, New York, and the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST CO., Boston.

On and after this date and until the expiration of such time as shall be limited by the Committee, deposits of the Notes mentioned, subject to the terms of the Plan and Agreement, may be made at the office of the Trust Companies, which will issue temporary receipts exchangeable as soon as may be for engraved receipts to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

JOHN G. MOORE,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
EDWIN F. ATKINS, } Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, December 14, 1896.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA, READING AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
260 Bullitt Building.
PHILADELPHIA, January 6, 1897.
Under an agreement dated December 23, 1895, between this Committee and the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, a large number of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the Trust Company.
At a meeting of depositing bondholders held December 19, 1896, the committee was authorized to press for a foreclosure of the property in case a sale of the bonds could not be made within a short time at a satisfactory price.
The committee invites all holders of First Mortgage Bonds who wish to unite for mutual protection to deposit their Bonds immediately with the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co., for which its negotiable receipts will be issued. Further particulars will be furnished upon application.
JOHN S. WILSON,
JOHN SAILER,
WM. H. JENKS,
JOSEPH MOORE, Jr.,
HARRY A. BERWIND,
Committee.

LOST—WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE Co. Stock Certificates,
No. 264, dated Jan. 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of J. Parmly.
No. 305, dated April 16, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Geo. F. Gray.
No. 309, dated May 3, 1873,
for 1 share in name of Chas. H. Willcox.
All persons are warned against negotiating same, as transfer has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
J. PARMLY, Secretary,
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, New York.

West Side Construction Company.
32 Nassau Street, New York.
The attention of the stockholders of this company is called to circular of January 7th, 1897, offering to stockholders of record on that date Five Million ($5,000,000) Dollars of Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, pro rata in proportion to their respective holdings of Construction Company stock, upon the terms mentioned in said circular, copies of which can be obtained by any stockholder on application to the above address.
F. S. ROLLINS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market active and strong. Advances general. Call money, 1½ to 2 per cent.

The gradual accumulation of strength which has marked the stock market during the past week developed yesterday into a bull movement unlike anything Wall Street has seen for two months. The day's aggregate transactions were larger than for some time, amounting to about 225,000 shares, and, with hardly an exception, the active stocks closed showing advances which in many cases were substantial.

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By the people who are ever on the watch for specific influences, the strength of the market was attributed largely to the Treasury statement of foreign trade for the month of December and for the year 1896. The statement was a remarkable one, showing most inspiriting conditions in our foreign commerce. But, compared with the inherent strength of the market and the growing bullish sentiment in the professional ranks, the Treasury report was only a small factor of the day.

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For a week past the market has been gradually shaping itself for an upward movement. A decline had been checked by a covering of short contracts, and prices held steady with a tendency to advance fraction by fraction while the Street changed its position. Such evidence of a coming upward movement was what had been waited and watched for throughout speculative circles. Yesterday the open buying assumed more significant proportions. As a result prices moved up uniformly and with decision. The foreign trade statement was a factor, but stocks advanced yesterday because of the increasing bullish sentiment of Wall Street.

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From all indications an upward movement in the stock market has begun which promises to be lasting. But there are still ample reasons for caution. For two weeks past there has been but one bear factor in the market—Congress. That factor has not yet been removed. Another opportunity has been presented to Congress for an exhibition of senility in the treaty for international arbitration. If the storm of popular indignation which met the Senate's Cuban resolution has taught that body a lesson, we will have little foolish talk over this new diplomatic question. But the Senate's past may be taken well into consideration.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, and the 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼. The 4s, 1907, coupon, declined ⅛. There were sales of $33,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 121@121⅛ and $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 111⅜@111½.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62@61½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Manhattan	2
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Sug. Ref.	⅝	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	¾
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	⅝	Nat. Lead	1
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nor. Pacific pf.	¾
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	P. & R., all in. pd.	⅝
Ches. & O.	1⅝	Pullman Car	1½
Chicago Gas	1½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅞	St. P. & Omaha	¾
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Standard R. & T.	⅝
C. C. & St. L.	½	Southern Pac.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Ill. Steel Co.	3	Western Union	1
Laclede Gas	⅝	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2¼

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Tobacco pf.	1	N. J. Central	½
Central Pacific	1⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Minn. Iron	1	Rome, W. & O.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Brooklyn City 1st	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st	1
De Bardeleben C. & I. 6s	1½	Northwest. ext. g. 4s	1½
Equit. Gas & F. of Chi. 1st	1⅛	Nor. Pac. 3d c., t. r.	1
L. S. & West. 1st	1	Nor. Pac. con., t. r.	1¼
L. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	N. P. & Mon. 1st, t. r.	1
Manhattan con. 4s	1½	Om. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	4½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	People's Gas Chi. 1st	2
Morris & Essex 1st	1	Rock Is. deb. 5s	1
		St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	2½
		Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Union Elevated 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $85,802,765; balances, $6,477,116; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,864,326.

Money on call in London at 2@2 15-16 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills. Closing at 2⅞ per cent.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates, $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84⅜@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.83⅛@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝ and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

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The banks continue to keep call money rates up to 2 per cent. Loans which are made daily at 1½ per cent. come from other sources. The larger banks of Wall Street are rigidly adhering to their tacit agreement not to lower the rate for call funds.

The time money department is receiving the greater part of the banks' attention. Offerings are made with great liberality. The existing rate, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, when compared with the call rate of 2, shows the stand which the banks have taken in the latter branch of the market.

The supply of mercantile paper is showing signs of increasing. The demand still continues large. All of the banks are active customers of the commercial paper houses.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 34½; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 50⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 77; Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 57⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 95¾, and Atchison, ⅜, to 14½. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 96¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 13¾. British consols advanced 3-16, to 112, for money and ⅛, to 112⅛, for the account.

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In London the talk of cheaper money is monopolizing the interest of speculative circles. The stock market shows a waiting disposition, and in the American department the firmness is as noticeable as anywhere. There is a distinctly strong undertone shown by foreign cables, and New York houses with London connections are disposed to anticipate some movement in American shares as soon as New York itself begins to report better prices.

It is noticeable that for a week past London quotations have come each morning well in sympathy with those of New York of the previous day. The firmness abroad yesterday was an instance of this. To-morrow will show whether or not London is anxious for New York to take the initiative. The advance of yesterday will furnish good ground for a buying movement abroad.

A CONSERVATIVE BANKER'S VIEW.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing current financial conditions:

"About the only feature of the situation that bankers are now cognizant of is the great plethora of money. Deposits continue to increase rapidly without any corresponding movement in the volume of loans.

"The evidences of coming activity which the stock market has developed in the past two or three days will be welcomed in banking circles. An increase in speculation will mean activity in the money markets. And it really looks at present as if we were going to see a betterment in Wall Street business. There are signs of a revival in speculative interest, and there seems to be a gradual improvement in the market's tone, which bids fair for a period of activity.

"Otherwise there is very little ahead on which to base hopes of any immediate activity in financial circles. Everything is quiet, steady, and prosperous. It is only a question of time before we will see improvement in all lines of business and trade. There is a waiting disposition still evident, and the start of the onward movement will necessarily be slow.

"The banks have great quantities of money that is only waiting to be called upon. There can be no question about the wealth and strong financial condition of the country at present. But as yet the industrial department is not ready to move ahead with any degree of rapidity."

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their Weekly Review of Trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It is not the largest and most powerful vessel that can be started most quickly, and it takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, larger orders, resuming mills, expanding employment, and larger distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. The output of pig iron has gained 12.3 per cent. in December, and 41.6 per cent. since Oct. 1. The output of coke has increased 88.7 per cent. since Oct. 1. Sales of wool have again become large, though not yet fully reported. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works have gone into operation each week in January, and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business.

"It is not a time of high prices. Natural and lasting growth does not begin, as the flurry did in 1880, by forcing up prices without regard to the consuming demand. The lowest general average of prices in 1879, the lowest for ten years after the panic of 1873, came several months after solid improvement had begun. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Orders have secured orders enough for months to come, and begin to be less keen in competition. With the increase in output of pig iron to 159,720 tons weekly, against 142,278 last month, the price is a shade lower at the East and Chicago, but heavy purchases already advance Bessemer a shade at Pittsburg. A sale of 10,000 tons Tennessee No. 4 for export will yield only $6.87½ at the mill, and the shipment of 2,000 tons billets to Manchester will yield only $15 at Pittsburg. Steel bars have been reduced to 1 cent, and some other finished products $1 per ton, but the demand is, on the whole, steadily growing. The coke output has risen from 50,000 to 94,342 tons weekly, and minor metals are a shade stronger.

"Textile manufactures are not encouraged by the demand for goods, which scarcely increases, though more print cloths were sold than for many weeks. But some mode of clearing away the enormous stocks must become a necessity. Lower prices are expected in goods, and slow buying is not unnatural since cotton has fallen 17.8 per cent. from Sept. 11, print cloths 7 per cent., bleached goods, 3½ to 5½, and brown goods, 2½, 3, and 4 per cent. Though woolen goods do not improve, there have been enormous purchases of wool by large mills, not in records, which cover for two weeks of January, 11,110,300 pounds, at the three chief markets, against 11,817,600 last year, and 10,678,815 in 1895. Some large purchases of leather, including 10,000 sides of grain, indicate that some shoe manufacturers are seeing their way to more active work, and shipments from the East in January thus far are 20 per cent. larger than last year. Hides at Chicago are 2½ per cent. lower."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say:

"Except at a few Southern cities, as reported last week, wholesale merchants throughout the country report no noticeable change in trade features, and few, if any, indications of improvement in the near future. Mercantile collections continue slow or moderate. Some jobbers at Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, and other large cities report increased demand for dry goods, hats, shoes, hardware, and groceries for Spring delivery, but that in other lines business is very dull. Dealers in staples at cities in Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina report a better demand for hardware and agricultural supplies compared with last week. Some Baltimore salesmen are securing relatively fair orders. There has been no revival in textile circles, except increased purchases of wool at Boston by some of the larger manufacturers. Cotton goods continue depressed at first hands, with little prospect for improvement until after production has been restricted.

"December gross railway earnings are relatively more favorable than those in preceding months, showing a decrease of 1.5 per cent. from December, 1895, while the November total in 1896 fell off 10 per cent. from that in November, 1895, that for October 4.3 per cent., and September earnings seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The best December reports were by Southwestern and Southern roads, which show gains over December totals in 1895. For the calendar year total earnings of 115 railroads aggregated $508,286,050, a gain over 1895 of 1.4 per cent., which year, it will be recalled, showed a gain over 1894 of 5.2 per cent. This gain in 1896 was on a mileage of 94,170 miles. If eleven months' earnings of twenty-seven other roads, with 43,000 miles of track, be included for both years, an aggregate total of $797,716,785 on 137,208 miles of track is obtained, representing nearly 80 per cent. of the entire railway mileage and gross earnings of steam railroads in the United States engaged in freight transportation. These earnings figures represent a gain over 1895 of slightly less than 1 per cent. on a gain in mileage of about the same proportion, showing that the year 1896, though far from satisfactory in this respect, witnessed at least no falling off from the railway earnings totals of 1895 and 1894.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 2,948,154 bushels, as compared with 3,108,000 bushels last week, 3,202,000 bushels in the week one year ago, 3,564,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 3,332,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 3,637,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 3,757,000 bushels, as compared with 4,819,000 bushels last week, 3,236,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 661,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,052,000 bushels three years ago, and, as contrasted with 655,000 bushels in the like week of 1893."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly review of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal to-day will say:

"The iron market generally continues quiet, the only movement reported anywhere being in Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg. The recent fall in prices brought out a good many orders for billets which are now being worked off and keep the steel mills busy.

"The railroads still hold back on their orders. The placing of a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad order, noted last week, has not been followed by any others as yet. The New Haven Company, it is said, will be in the market for a lot of one-hundred-pound section rails, like those it laid on the main line from New Rochelle to Greenwich last year. The new order will be for the new tracks between Stamford and Bridgeport.

"The Illinois Steel Company has taken a considerable order for the Grand Trunk Road in Canada, at a price not stated. Reports have been current that the Bethlehem Iron Company had taken a contract for rails for the Siberian Railroad, but the company's officers deny it.

"Exports of pig iron from Alabama furnaces continue; recent sales reported are 5,000 tons for Belgium and 10,000 tons Japan. It is understood that these sales are at prices which realize between $6.75 and $7 at furnace for No. 3 foundry.

"The local market continues very quiet, little new business being reported. Not much is usually expected at this time of the year, however, and until the end of the month it will be hard to say how matters are going to turn. The run of small orders from the local shops is light, and none of them seem to have much work ahead. The Newark foundries are complaining of short orders, and none of them are buying stock just now. There seems to be a halt in the planning of new buildings in the city, and new contracts for structural work are scarce. The hardware business is light, even for the season. The only consolation agents and brokers have is in the hope that when new business does come, it will come with a rush."

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"Little that is new can be said about the hard coal trade at this time, though much could be written as to the possibilities if certain conditions existed or could be brought about. The little 'if' has grown into a giant that is a formidable obstruction in the path of improvement of trade conditions. It appears to be the general opinion that there will be no meeting of Presidents of coal-carrying railroads, similar to that of almost a year ago, at which the agreement was arrived at under which the trade has labored so heavily ever since. That is to say, no actual gathering and putting together of heads at a particular time and place will occur. However, it is thought that the same results will be reached by a general calling of one upon the other, by the use of the telephone, by mail correspondence, and the like, which amounts to the same thing in the end. What the result will be can, of course, be only conjectured, though certain changes are rumored which are quite reasonable possibilities.

"From one source we hear of an improvement in trade within the last few days, not a demand for one certain size of coal, but an all-round betterment. From another source we learn that a better demand has sprung up for pea coal—in fact, for all sizes smaller than chestnut. In still other directions we learn that unusual concessions in prices by certain producers had created for them a more active business.

"As far as prices are concerned, conditions are no better than before. One object to be attained by the 'new agreement' is the adoption of means by which the July circular of prices can be obtained. The circular issued in that month was $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove, which is now being very much shaded.

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"The Atlantic seaboard soft coal trade continues to be very dull. Business consists of some few contracts still being shipped on, and what little transient trade can be picked up. Tonnages, however, keep up fairly well, much to the surprise of most people.

"All-rail trade holds its own in tonnage fairly well, though some demands are being made for reductions in prices which are resisted. In some territories there seems to be an effort made to push business in certain coals, which is really the only activity in the market. There is a report of a meeting of the trade in Philadelphia early next week."

WALL STREET TALK.

Gov. Flower's friends were again conspicuous yesterday as leaders in the market's improvement.

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The covering of shorts was noticeable throughout the list, especially in Manhattan. From recent estimates, however, Manhattan shorts have not yet all been shaken out.

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Missouri Pacific is gradually becoming more active. Rumors of a professional clique preparing to make some movement in the stock were again current yesterday.

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As a group, the coal stocks did not get much benefit from yesterday's bull movement.

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London is showing promise of activity in Louisville and Nashville.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 551,154.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 551 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 541 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date	$174,100
Exports in the same period	40,480
Net imports	$133,620
Net exports, 1896	933,668
Net exports, 1895	6,498,667
Net exports, 1894	73,495
Net exports, 1893	2,032,193

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.30, 1,000 Creede and Creek consolidated at .13, 500 Mount Rosa at .13, 200 Mexican at .45, and 100 Standard at 1.50.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	180
American Ex.	171	Mech. & Traders'	130
Broadway	228	Mercantile	160
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Merchants'	134
Chase National	526	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	Metropolis	425
Chemical	4000	Nassau	133
City	500	National Union	105
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	195
Commerce	200	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	430
Corn Exchange	290	Ninth National	108
East River	125	Nat. B'k N. Am.	130
Fifth Avenue	2900	Pacific	170
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Park	255
Fourth National	175	Peoples'	200
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	104
Garfield National	500	Republic	145
German-American	108	Seaboard Nat.	168
Germania	350	Second National	425
Greenwich	160	Seventh Nat.	100
Hanover	315	Shoe & Leather	90
Imp. & Traders'	525	State of N. Y.	109
Irving	140	Third National	95
Leather Mfrs.	170	U. S. National	175
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	205	West. National	114
Market & Fulton	215		

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,672,915, against $2,014,273 last week and $3,031,983 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,868,551, against $1,893,387 last week and $3,139,288 in the same week of last year.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The market presented no new features, and, while dull, continued to show a firm tone. Diamond Match and New York Biscuit scored further advances, the former selling up to 125½ and the latter to 55. The closing prices were as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	33¾	34	33	34
Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock	62	63	62	63
Chi. Brew. & Malt	10½	12½	10½	12½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	33	34½	32½	34
Chicago P. & P. Co.	37	39	37	38
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf.	48	49	48	50
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Chicago City Railway	218	220	218	222
Chicago Telephone	160	165	160	165
Diamond M. of Ill.	123¼	126	121½	122
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	15	15½	17	17¼
Metropolitan Elevated	4¾	4⅞	5	5¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	12	12½	11	12½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	34	35	34	35
New York Biscuit	54¾	55	53½	54
North Chi. St. R. R.	194	198	195	198
Street's W. S. C. L.	13	14	13	14
Street's W. S. C. L. pf.	55	65	50	60
W. Chi. St. R. R.	81	82	82½	83
BONDS.				
Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
C. & S. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s.	48	51	48	52
Chicago City Ry. 4½s	100½	101	100½	101
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102½	103	102½	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s.	92½	93	92½	93
Consumers' Gas L. 5s.	83	84	83¼	83¾
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	69	70	69	70
Metropolitan Elevated 6s.	43	45½	42¾	43
North Chi. C. R. R. 4½s	89	89½	89	89½
North C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	102½	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100	100¾	100	100¾
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	94	95	94	96
Chicago Edison 6s.	113	115	114	119

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	108	..
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Typefounders' Company	..	33
American Tobacco Co. scrip	101	..
Barney & Smith common	10	12
Boston & New York Air Line pf.	104	..
*Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	205
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	104	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	100	..
‡B'klyn City & Newtown R. R. 1st 5s.	107½	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174	178
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	4	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	103
‡Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	77
Celluloid Company stock	61	65
Central & South American Telegraph	119½	121½
Central Cross-town	193	..
Central Park, North & East River	150	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	68	71
Commercial Cable Company stock	163½	165
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	23	27
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	17
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77½	82½
Consolidated Ice pf.	70	80
†Consumers' Gas (New Jersey) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102½
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	161
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	112	115
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	99	103
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
Equitable Gas Company of New York	194	200
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82	83½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	85	87
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	56	63
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	114
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Goodyear Shoe Machinery stock	..	32½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	60	62½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	91
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97½	100
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	30
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	53	56
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	93½	96½
Hudson River Telephone stock	50½	..
Indianapolis Gas stock	129	131
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas stock	62	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	72	74
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	35
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	..	3
Kings County Traction	38	42
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	82½	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 5s	85½	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	64½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	74½
Lorillard Company pf.	100½	103½
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	106	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	11
†Madison Square Garden 2d	26	76
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. W. S. Construction (of Chicago)	25	35
Met. West Side El. 1st (of Chicago)	44	46
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	50	53
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	9½	12½
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	90
Mutual Gas Company of New York	217	222
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	⅝	2
New Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	20	..
North Carolina State 4s	101	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	42½	43½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	72	73½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103½	104½
*N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	92½	94
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	42	45
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	120	126
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	17	20
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	106
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	3	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
†N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	93	..
†Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	190	203
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	315	..
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	16¾	17½
P., McK. & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	125	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	93	95
†Pratt & Whitney	3	7
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	63
Retsof Mining Company bonds	34	38
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	84	88
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	33½	..
*Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	77	79
Second Avenue Railroad stock	130	150
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	104	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	205
South Carolina State 4½s	103½	103½
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
*Standard Gas	77	79½
*Standard Gas pf.	103	105½
†Standard Gas 1st	110	112
Standard Oil Trust	262	263
‡Steinway Railroad 6s	112	115
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	12	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	94	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	40	46
Third Avenue Railroad	160	161
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	9	12
Trenton Potteries	..	10

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of

STOCKS and BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Brooklyn Trust Co. as executor.
$15,000 Flatbush Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$6,000 Flatbush Water Works Co. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1911.
255 shs. Flatbush Water Works Co.
$5,000 Flatbush Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1914
$300 Grolier Club of the City of N. Y. 5 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1915.
59 shs. Flatbush Gas Association.
1 share The Club Bindery.

By order of executor.
$3,000 Brooklyn Permanent 6 p. c. Water Loan Bds., 1907.

For acct. of whom it may concern.
15 shs. Hamilton Bank of New York City.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
15 shs. New York Mutual Gas Co.
100 shs. Standard Oil Trust.
30 shs. German Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Consumers' Brewing Co.
12 shs. American Type Founders' Co.
12 shs. Chicago & Texas R. R. pref'd.
78 shs. Chicago & Texas R. R. common.
12 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. common.
$10,000 Sanford & St. Petersburg R. R. 1st Mtge. Guar. 4 p. c. Bds., 1924.
36 shs. Middlesex Banking Co. of Middletown, Conn.
150 shs. Lawrence Water Co., Lawrence, Kan.
$2,525 Spanish Indemnity Bds.
$5,000 Springfield Quarrying, Mining & Const'n Co., Oakland Quarry Series, 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Sk'g. Fund Bds., 1923; May, 1895, Coups., (hypd.)
6 shs. Coney Island Jockey Club.
500 shs. Ixtapan Del. Ore Mining Co. of Mexico.
150 shs. The McDonald Nut Lick Co., (hypd.)
$35,000 Central of Georgia Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. (Mobile Div.) 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
1 share Chemical Natl. Bank.
12 shs. United States Rubber Co. common.
100 shs. Homestake Mining Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1896, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the bylaws, payable JAN. 18, 1897.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM,
Deposits made before JAN. 10, 1897, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1897.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF FORMing a limited co-partnership, under the statutes of the State of New York applicable to such partnerships, do hereby certify as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is CHARLES MINZESHEIMER & COMPANY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of commission brokers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, in cotton, coffee, grain, and in provisions, in the City of New York and elsewhere; and that the principal place of business of such partnership shall be situated in the City and County of New York.

3. That the names of all the general partners and of the special partner interested in such partnership and their respective places of residence are as follows:

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD is a general partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City; FREDERICK H. COHN is a general partner and resides at No. 128 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City; CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER is a general partner and resides at No. 42 East Sixty-third Street, New York City; EDWARD SALLINGER is a general partner and resides at No. 173 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER is the special partner and resides at No. 18 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

4. That the amount of capital which the said Charles Minzesheimer has contributed to the common stock of such partnership is One Hundred Thousand Dollars in cash.

5. That the period at which such partnership is to commence is the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the period at which such partnership will terminate is the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In witness whereof the said general partners and said special partner have hereunto set their respective hands, at the City of New York, this thirty-first day of December, 1896. In presence of Walter Cox.

ABRAHAM ROSENFELD,
FREDERICK H. COHN,
CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER,
EDWARD SALLINGER,
CHARLES MINZESHEIMER.

City and County of New York, ss: On this thirty-first day of December, 1896, before me personally came ABRAHAM ROSENFELD, FREDERICK H. COHN, CLARENCE C. MINZESHEIMER, EDWARD SALLINGER, and CHARLES MINZESHEIMER, to me personally known and known to me to be the same persons who are described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they respectively executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

[Seal.] WALTER COX,
ja2-law6wS Notary Public, New York County.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 141 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATHILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n28-law6mS

O'CONNOR, CHARLES F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eleanor K. O'Connor, Ellie O'C. Valette, Marie Eleonore Kevney Philippe Valette, Jean Martial Valette, Gaston Valotte, Maggie K. O'Connor, John Patrick O'Connor, Kathleen Anna Marie O'Connor, James Arthur Michael O'Connor, Marguerite Eleanor O'Connor, Denis Roderick O'Connor, John F. K. O'Connor, Hamilton Jaffrey O'Connor, John Frederick Kevney O'Connor, Dolores Josephine O'Connor, Dorothy O'Connor, Kathleen O'Connor, Sarah K. Griffin, Mary Margaret Griffin, Thomas Francis Griffin, Charles John Griffin, Sarah Mary Frances Griffin, Edith Eleanor Agnes Griffin, Winifred Mary Magdalene Griffin, Fannie O'C. Krumpel, Eleanor O'Connor Krumpel, Rudolf Michael O'Connor Krumpel, Ernest Kevney O'Connor Krumpel, Marguerite O'Connor Krumpel, Agnes K. O'Connor, Thomas H. O'Connor, administrator, etc., of CHARLES F. O'CONNOR, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as substituted trustee under the will of John F. O'Connor of the trust therein created for the benefit of Charles F. O'Connor, and to show cause why the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company should not be discharged as such trustee as to the said trust for the benefit of Charles F. O'Connor, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for trustee, No. 22 William Street, New York. ja9-law6wS&f20

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 6 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. OTTO, W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-law6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX, late of the City of New-York, County of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Clarence E. Mundy, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of September, 1896. STEPHEN N. HAVILAND, Administrator. s19-law6mS

SCOTT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of their attorneys, Harrison & Byrd, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.— GEORGIE M. SCOTT, Executor; ELEANOR SCOTT, Executrix. HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Executors, Wall Street, New-York City. o10-law6mS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 15, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
56	57	270	Am. Cotton Oil pf	56	56¼	56	56¼	+1¼
109	111	71	American Express	111	111	110	111	.....
13¾	13⅞	3,510	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	29⅞	210	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	20	20	20	20	+ ½
114⅝	115	47,272	American Sugar Refs.	113½	115	113¾	114⅞	+1½
102¼	102½	482	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅝
85	90	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
77⅝	77⅝	7,468	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	76	77½	76	77½	+1½
103	105	685	Am. Tob. pf., ex div.	103½	103½	103½	103¾	+1
24	25	136	Ann Arbor pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+1½
14⅝	14½	1,420	At., T. & S.F., all in pd.	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	24⅝	5,655	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
15¼	16	1,535	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	14½	15	.....
11½	11⅝	100	Bay State Gas	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
104	104	50	Boston Air Line pf	105	105	105	105	.....
19	20	695	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	.....
88½	90	75	Brooklyn Union Gas	89	89	89	89	.....
44½	45	120	Canada Southern	44½	44½	44½	44½	-⅛
13⅛	14½	303	Central Pacific	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	-1⅛
17⅞	18	1,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
74	74½	18,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	72½	74⅞	72¼	74½	+1⅝
78⅝	78½	18,905	Chicago Gas	77½	78½	77¼	78½	+1¼
75½	75⅝	19,180	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	74¾	75⅝	74⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
130¾	131¼	300	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	131	131	131	131	.....
103⅜	103½	1,013	Chicago & Northw	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103½	+ ⅛
68⅜	68¾	6,195	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67½	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+1⅛
28¾	29	100	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
24	24½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+1¼
16½	17	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	.....
36	39	91	Consolidated Coal	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
144	145	705	Consolidated Gas Co.	143½	144½	143½	143½	+1¾
111	111½	1,360	Delaware & Hudson	111	111½	111	111	.....
8	9	110	Des Moines & Ft. D.	..	8¾	8¼	8¼	.....
15	15½	300	Erie	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
34	34½	111	Erie 1st pf.	33½	34½	33¾	34½	.....
20¾	21⅜	263	Erie 2d pf.	20¼	21	20¼	21	+1
34⅛	34¼	2,680	General Electric	33⅞	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅝
4	5	8	G. B. & W., deb. B	5	5	5	5	.....
93	93¼	134	Illinois Central	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	37½	110	Illinois Steel Co.	37	37	37	37	+ ¾
25¼	26	100	Iowa Central pf.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	24	200	Laclede Gas	23	23½	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
152½	153	160	Lake Shore	152⅝	153⅝	152⅝	153⅝	+ ⅝
51	54	200	Long Island	50½	50½	50½	50½	.....
50½	50⅝	12,663	Louisville & Nashville	49⅝	50⅝	49¼	50⅝	+1⅜
90⅛	91	6,825	Manhattan Con.	89¼	91	89¼	91	+2
7⅝	9	100	Mexican Central	8	8	8	8	.....
76¾	77	55	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	77	77½	77½	.....
47	50	100	Minnesota Iron	50	50	50	50	-1
14	14½	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	3,695	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30¼	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
21	21¼	1,950	Missouri Pacific	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
165	167½	33	Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	.....
24¾	25½	600	National Lead Co.	24½	25¼	24½	25½	+ ⅛
89	89⅜	125	National Lead Co. pf.	89	89½	88⅝	89¼	.....
101¾	102½	400	N. J. Central, ex div.	101	102	101	102	- ½
93¾	94	220	New York Central	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	.....
176½	177½	150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	177	177	177	177	-1
24½	25	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
14	14¼	705	Northern Pacific	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
34	34⅛	2,923	Northern Pacific pf	33¾	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ¼
14⅞	15	1,960	Ontario & Western	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	.....
16	24	32	Oregon R. & Nav.	15	15	15	15	.....
41¾	43	1,297	O. R. & Nav. pf.	39¾	41	39¾	41	+1½
15	18	4	O.S.L. & U.N., all in pd.	15	15	15	15	.....
24⅞	25⅛	1,280	Pacific Mail	24⅜	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
27⅜	27½	10,957	P. & R., all in. pd.	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½	-⅛
32⅜	33	279	P. & R. 2d pf., wh. iss.	32½	32½	32½	32½	.....
13½	15	100	P., C. C. & St. Louis.	13½	13½	13¾	13¾	+1½
158½	160	428	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157⅞	158	157⅞	158	+1½
1	2¼	100	Quicksilver	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	- ¼
117	118½	100	R., W. & Ogdens.	117½	117½	117½	117½	- ½
10½	10⅝	350	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10½	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	3,390	St. Paul & Omaha	49⅝	50¼	49⅝	50	+ ⅝
11¼	11½	900	Standard R. & T.	10⅞	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅝
14½	15	570	Southern Pacific	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
9½	9⅝	675	Southern Railway	..	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
28½	28¾	3,555	Southern Railway pf.	28⅜	27¾	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
30	30¼	7,055	Tenn. Coal & Iron	29¾	30	29	30	+1¼
9⅜	9½	400	Texas Pacific	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	3,250	Union Pacific	7⅛	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
37	43	25	United States Express	40	40	40	40	.....
61¼	61¾	772	U. S. Leather pf	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61½	+ ⅛
24⅛	24½	560	United States Rubber	24	24½	24	24½	+ ½
73	75½	10	U. S. Rubber pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
6½	6⅝	710	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	.....
16½	16⅝	2,085	Wabash pf.	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
8	8	100	Western Union Beef	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
84½	84¾	2,914	Western Union Tel.	83⅝	84⅝	83½	84⅝	+1
3⅛	3¼	4,960	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2¾	3½	2½	3	+2¼
14⅛	14½	710	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	13	14½	12½	14¼	.....
Sales.....		224,484						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Com. Cable	156	175	N. Y., C. & St. L.	11½	12¼
4s, r., 1907	111¼	111¾	Del., L. & W	155	157¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	..	75
4s, c., 1907	111¼	111¾	Den. & R. G.	11½	13	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	30
4s, c., 1925, x int	120	120¼	D. & R. G. pf	42¾	44	N. Y., L. E. & W.	120	..
4s, c., 1925	121	121¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf. 50	..	..	N. Y., S. & W.	9	9¾
5s, r., 1904, x int	112¾	113¼	D., S. S. & A.	3¾	5	Nor. & West., all in. paid	11½	11¾
5s, c., 1904	114½	114¾	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	10	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid	16¼	17
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅞	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	101⅝	103	North American	4¾	5
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	66½	Ohio Southern	2	5
Cherokee 4s, 1896	103¼	..	Ev. & T. H.	27	31	Ont. Mining	10¼	10⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103¼	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	39	45	Penn. Coal	300	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	103¼	..	F. & P. M. pf.	30	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103¼	..	Gt. Northern pf.	118	123	Peo. & East	5	8
Adams Express	150	155	G. B. & W., deb., A	48	50	Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when iss'd	50	53
Albany & Sus	170	..	Harlem	290	..	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	47	53
Alt. & T. H., r. r.	54	62	Homestake	35	40	Pittsburg, Ft. W. & C.	166	170
Am. Coal	111	125	Iowa Central	7¼	7¾	Quicksilver pf	11½	12
Am. Coll	13½	15	Joliet & Chicago	155	..	Rens. & Sar.	181	186
Ann Arbor	10	11	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	34½	36
At. & Pac.	¼	½	K. & D. M. pf.	13¼	14⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	12¼	13½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	6	Keokuk & W.	80	90	St. L. S. W.	4¼	4¾
Brunswick Co.	⅝	¾	Laclede Gas pf.	70	80	St. L. S. W. pf.	20¼	24
Buff., R. & P.	18	22	L. E. & W.	17	18½	St. P. & Duluth.	22¼	24
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	65	L. E. & W. pf.	68	68	St. P. & Dul. pf.	83	90
B., C. R. & N., ex div.	71	76	L. N. A. & C.	..	¼	St. P., M. & M., ex div.	112	116
Canadian Pac.	56	57	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	130	137
Chi. & Alton	164	167	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Sil. bull. certs.	64⅞	65¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..	Man. Beach	5	10	Third Avenue	160	162
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Md. Coal pf.	43	55	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	50	55
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95	Met. Traction	104½	110	Tol. & O. C. of	50	75
Chicago Gas	77½	78	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1⅝	U. P., D. & G.	2	2½
Chicago & Texas R. R. pf	90	95	Minn. & St. L.	18½	20	U. S. Leather	8¾	9½
Chicago & Texas R. R.	4¼	5⅛	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46	47	Wells-F. Express	97	99
Chi., C. & N. W.	153	..	Mobile & Ohio	21	23	Wis. Cent.	2	2½
Cleve. & Pitts.	166	170	Nat. Lin. Oil	14	15			
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	National Starch	5	7			
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	2	..	Nat. St. 1st pf	55	65			
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4	4¼	Nat. St. 2d pf	17	25			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	46	57	New England	6	8			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
880	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
22,580	Am. Sug. Refs.	113½	115	113¼	114⅞
420	Am. Tobacco	76	77½	76	77½
360	At., T. & S. F.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3,470	Chicago Gas	77⅜	78¼	77⅜	78¼
1,570	Chi., R. I. & P.	67⅝	68⅜	67½	68¼
7,810	Chi., B. & Q.	72½	74⅛	72¼	74⅛
14,250	Chi., M. & St. P.	74⅞	75¾	74⅝	75¾
20	C., St.P., M. & O.	50	50	50	50
550	General Electric	34¼	35⅜	34¼	34¼
3,380	Louis. & Nash.	49½	50¾	49¾	50⅜
2,210	Manhattan	89¼	90⅞	89½	90⅞
70	Missouri Pac.	20½	20⅞	20½	20⅝
11,440	Phil. & Read.	26¾	27½	26¾	27½
380	Tenn. C. & I.	29¼	30	29	29¾
65	U. S. Cordage	6	6	5¾	5¾
20	Union Pacific	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
150	West. Union	83⅜	84⅝	83⅜	84⅝
40	W. & L. E. pf.	12½	13¾	12½	13¾
69,145					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	45	45	45	45
6,000	Can. South. 1st	108¾	109	108¾	109
3,000	P., D. & E. 2d	27½	27½	27½	27½
250	S.T.W.1st Mtg.s.	76	76	76	76
3,000	Wabash 1st	106¾	107	106¾	107
$20,250					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The local market was strong and a little more active, although the net changes were small. The traction stocks closed at gains of ⅛ all around, and in the industrial specialties United Gas Improvement and Heat preferred both advanced ¼. Choctaw preferred was a prominent feature, being bid up 1¼, to 19¾, without much stock changing hands. There was active trading in Reading among the room traders, but otherwise the market was neglected. The close was firm.

Closing prices were as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
Cambria	44	45	44½	45
Choctaw	8	8¼	8	..
Con. Trac. stock	23⅞	..	24	25
Electric Storage	20	20¼	20	20¼
Electric Storage pf.	30¾	31	30¾	31
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	⅝
Hestonville	51	55	50½	51½
Hestonville pf	58	65	59¾	65
Hunt. & B. T.	..	24½	..	24½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	52	..	53
Indianapolis	23¾	24	24	25
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22½	23	22¼	22½
Lehigh Navigation	41	42	41	42
Lehigh Valley	30¼	30¾	30¼	30½
Metropolitan Traction	109	110	109	109½
Northern Central	67½	..	67½	..
Northern Pacific	14	14¼	13¾	14
Northern Pacific pf.	33⅞	34⅛	33	33½
Pennsylvania	52	52¼	52	52¼
Penn. Light, H. & P.	13⅝	14	13⅜	14
Penn. Light, H. & P. pf.	26¼	26½	25⅞	26¼
Penn. Steel	29½	30	..	30
Penn. Steel pf. $30 paid	..	70	..	70
Philadelphia Traction	69⅝	69¾	69⅜	69¾
Phila. & Erie	16	..	16	..
Reading	13⅝	13 11-16	13⅛	13 7-16
Rochester Railway	..	20	..	20
Union Traction	19½	19¾	19	19½
United Cos. of N. J.	242	242½	241	..
United Gas Imp.	72⅞	73	72¼	72½
W. N. Y. & P.	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2⅝
Welsbach	45	46	45	46
Welsbach of Canada	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Welsbach Commercial	..	28	..	28
Welsbach Commercial pf.	61½	63	62	63¾

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s	75	80	75	80
N. J. Con. 5s	85¾	86	84¼	..
Newark Pass. 5s	105	106½	105	105½
People's Traction 4s	87½	88	87¼	88
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	73½	76	72¾	73¾

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The market for local stocks was more active than for some little time, and quite strong. The activity was almost entirely confined to certain favorites in the mining-share market. Boston and Montana broke its record, selling 1½ higher than ever before, and closing at 100½. The immediate cause of the rise was the declaration of a three-dollar dividend by the Directors. Other copper stocks sympathized. Butte advanced ⅜, to 7, and Calumet regained the ground lost yesterday, being again at 350, ex dividend, its highest price. There was considerable activity in the rest of the list, but no marked changes in quotations. Chicago Junction advanced ¼ point, to 102¾, and General Electric preferred 1¾, to 75¼, on one sale. The telephones were steady, with Bell unchanged, and Erie up ⅛, to 66⅛. The strictly investment shares were dull, and with no changes of note. Copper in London was steady; spot at 50½ and futures at 50⅝. Money between banks, 2 to 5 per cent.

Closing quotations were as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston W. P.	50	80	50	80
Boston	3⅝	..	4½	5
Brookline	..	..	3¾	4
East Boston	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
West End	1⅞	2	1⅞	2

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

American Bell	209	209½	209	210
Erie	66	66¼	65¾	66¼
Montana	..	75	..	75
New England	..	102	..	102

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½
Dominion C. pf.	84	85	84	85
General Electric pf.	75½	77	75	77
Illinois Steel	37	38	34	35
Lamson Store Service	22½	23	22½	23
Philadelphia Co.	17⅜	18½	17½	18½
Reece Button Hole	20	20¼	20	20½
Westinghouse El. 1st pf.	50	51	50½	51
Bay State Gas	5⅞	6	5⅞	6

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	210	..	210	210½
Boston & Lowell	207	208	206	207
Boston & Maine	164	165	164½	165
Central Mass.	10	..	10	..
Central Mass. pf.	56	..	50	..
C. J. R. & S. Y.	102¾	..	101½	101¾
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	103	106	105	106
Fitchburg pf.	91	91½	91	92½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	177	176¾	177¼
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	..	68	..
Old Colony	176½	177	176¼	177
West End	64½	..	64	64¾
West End pf.	89	..	88	..

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez

pared with same day last year, and an increase of 260,913 bags compared with same date two years ago.

The Street market is dull and nominal, with Rio No. 7s quoted at 10c, although some are asking 10½c. Rio 8s are quoted at 9⅝c. Mild coffee dull but nominally steady.

SUGAR.

The London sugar market reports cane steady, but little doing. Java quotol at 11s 3d, and fair refining at 9s 9d. Beet firm for prompt delivery, present and next month quoted at 9s 4½d. Local market quiet, steady, and unchanged. Refined sugar quiet but steady, with granulated quoted at 4⅝c. Nos. 1 and 2 were reduced 1-16c, but other grades unchanged.

METALS.

TIN—Very firm, with the London tone strong. Spot advanced to 13.15@13.25c. COPPER—The market showed a firm tone at the close, and advanced 10 points, to 11.80@11.90c, for spot. The market abroad closed steady. LEAD—Closed steady at New York and strong at St. Louis. Spot quotations here, 3@3.05c. SPELTER—Closed dull, with spot unchanged from yesterday at 3.50@3.95c. The tone of the Western market was dull. IRON—Closed quiet. Spot quoted at 6¾@6¾c, which is unchanged from last night's close.

HAY AND STRAW.

While advices indicate more liberal receipts for next week, and while prices are about sustained, feeling is easier. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 65@80c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@70c; do, shipping, 55@65c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 55@60c; do, tangled rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 35@40c.

OILS.

The market had less tone, prime Summer yellow being offered at 23½c. Off yellow was held at about the same figures, owing to a temporary scarcity. Other grades about on the old basis.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 51,571 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 1,570 bbls; tar, 1,582 bbls. The market was generally steady but quiet, all prices practically unchanged. We quote: Resin, common to good strained $1.70@$1.72½; spirits of turpentine, 27½@28¼c, regulars and machines. Tar, regulars, $1.65@$1.75; oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 15.—Resin firm; strained, $1.40; good strained, $1.45. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 23¼c; irregular, 24c. Tar firm at 95c. Spirits of turpentine steady; hard, $1.30; soft, not quoted; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¾c; sales, 415 bbls. Resin firm at $1.55.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

BEEVES—Receipts, 99 cars, or 1,760 head; 73 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 26 cars for the market; making, with 3 cars held over from previous arrivals, 29 cars on sale, all at Jersey City, with the exception of 2 cars. Steers were in light supply and steady; oxen 10c lower; cows were in plentiful receipt, and medium to good grades 15c off from Wednesday, while inferior thin stock was a fraction lower, and bulls were also rated easier. One car of cattle unsold. Common to choice steers sold at $4@$5 per 100 lb; oxen and stags, $1.85@$4.20; bulls, $2.75@$3.25; 1 extra fat bull at $4; cows, $1.65@$3.15. City dressed native sides slow at 6¼@8¼c per lb for inferior to choice quality. London and Liverpool cables quote American live cattle higher at 10¼@11¼c, dressed weight; live sheep firm at 9@10c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 8¼@8⅝c per lb.

CALVES—Receipts, 394 head, all for the market. Feeling steady for veals and firm for other calves. All sold promptly at $5@$7.75 for poor to prime veals, and choice would have brought $8. Barnyard calves nominal at $3.25@$3.50; yearlings sold at $3, and a car of Western calves at $3.62½; dressed calves firm at 8@11½c for city-dressed veals; best carcasses, 9c; 7@10c for country dressed; 5@6c for little calves, and 5@6¼c for dressed barnyard calves.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 18½ cars, or 3,700 head; 2 cars direct to butchers, and 16½ cars for the market, and, with 6 cars held over yesterday, there were 22½ cars on sale. Sheep were slow and 10@15c lower; lambs were uneven in price, with average sales at yesterday's figures; 8 cars were to sell at a late hour. Ordinary to choice sheep sold at $3@$4.25 per 100 lb; bucks at $2.75@$3.50; fair to prime lambs at $4.75@$5.50, and 2 cars of choice State lambs were reported sold at $5.60@$5.65. No Canadian lambs. Dressed mutton weak at 6@7½c, a few extra carcasses selling at 8c; dressed lambs slow at 8@9¼c.

HOGS—Receipts, 26½ cars, or 4,826 head, all for slaughterers direct, with the exception of 104 head. Firm at $3.75@$4.15 for good heavy to choice light hogs; pigs were quoted at $4.20@$4.40, and fancy light State pigs would sell at $4.50. Country-dressed firm at 4@6½c per lb for heavy to light weights.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Lieut. Commander J. A. Rodgers has been ordered to the battleship Indiana, as executive officer of that vessel Feb. 1, relieving Lieut. Commander W. Swift, who has two months' leave. Lieut. Commander Rodgers's present duty as Steel Inspector at Bethlehem will be filled by a civilian.

—Surgeon General Tryon will be promoted to the rank of Medical Director, the highest grade of naval surgeons, through a vacancy caused by the retirement of Medical Director Wells on reaching the age limit of sixty-two years Jan. 20. Dr. Tryon passed his examination for promotion yesterday.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Protects Against
Mistakes in Surveys.

From Brooklyn, N. Y., Times, Dec. 10, 1895.
"ENCROACHED THREE INCHES.

"Applegate's Factory Walls Overhang the Morgan Residence.

"Caroline A. Morgan and Hal Allair Morgan obtained a temporary injunction restraining Joseph Applegate and others from encroaching upon the premises of the plaintiffs on South Tenth Street, near Wythe Avenue, yesterday. Justice Gaynor was asked by Joseph A. Burr to continue the injunction.

"Lawyer Baylis, for Mr. Applegate, said there was no encroachment and produced an affidavit from the Building Department to that effect.

"Justice Gaynor reserved the decision."

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Ave., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

Loans on Real Estate
4%
and upward. Also money for good 2d leasehold mortgages.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

A.—A.— FOR SALE.
Elegant Medium-sized 4-story House,
No. 264 West 73d St.
Decorated, Gas Fixtures, Gas Logs. Fine House; Choice Block.
Particulars of CHARLES BUEK, 264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM WITH GOOD shipping facilities if necessary; commodious, plenty of light, good locality, ground floor. TYE, CASTLE HEAD CO., 15-17 Mercer St.

OFFICES.—New, well lighted and ventilated; steam heat, modern plumbing, &c. Area and terms to suit. EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, No. 3 Chambers St., near Park Row.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Auction and by Private Contract.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Walker & Lawson the five-story single flat 203 West Eighty-fourth Street, 19 by 90 by 102.

M. & L. Hess have sold for Philip Gomprecht to a builder, for $110,000, the lots on the northeast corner of Bleecker and Thompson Streets, 57 by 100. A modern business structure will be erected on the site.

Timothy Donovan has sold to Silvia M. Warner, for $17,000, the lot in Central Park West, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 100.

The Trustees of the Hebrew Congregation Shearith Israel have agreed to sell, subject to ratification by the members of the congregation, a plot on the south side of Seventieth Street, 102 feet west of Central Park West, 42 by 100. The buyers are a firm of builders, who will erect two handsome dwellings on the lots.

Max Marx has bought a plot on the King's Bridge Road, east side, between Academy and Hawthorne Streets, 50 by 150 and a plot in the rear of the above, on Vernon Avenue, 75 by 150.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold for Philip Gomprecht 151 and 153 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Thompson Street, size 57 by 100 feet, for $110,000.

M. Zimmerman has sold to Prager & Lowenfeld the property 312 East Houston Street, 24.9 by 93.

James L. Libby & Son have leased for the New York Building and Improvement Company, to Ellsworth Childs, the store and basement 625 Broadway, for a term of twenty-one years.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Ruppert, for $11,000, the four-story brick tenement 2,356 First Avenue, 20 by 80.

August Kleinau, the Sheriff's auctioneer sold, by execution to P. G. Becker, for $250, all the right, title, and interest of James H. Brady, in the three-story brick dwelling 240 East Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 98.9.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

The Washington Life Insurance Company, now occupying offices at 15 Cortlandt Street, is to have a home of its own. On the southwest corner of Broadway and Liberty Street the company is to erect an office building the estimated cost of which will exceed $1,000,000. The structure will be eighteen stories high and have a frontage of 53.9 feet on Broadway and 159.4 feet on Liberty Street. It will be of steel, iron, stone, and brick construction, and equipped with six elevators operated by steam or electricity. The building will be fire-proof through it. The plans and specifications for the proposed structure are now being prepared by Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, the architect. On the first of next May the work of dismantling the old houses on the site will be begun.

George F. Pelham, architect, has plans in preparation for five five-story apartment houses, to be built on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for Cummings & Ferguson. The buildings will occupy a plot 116 by 100 feet; they will have fronts of brick and stone, and are estimated to cost $27,000 each. Two of the houses will be single flats, and three will have on each floor accommodations for two families.

The same architect is making drawings for a six-story store and tenement building, to be erected at 312 East Houston Street, for Lowenfeld & Prager. The house will be 24.9 feet wide by 80 feet deep, and will cost about $25,000. The front will be of light-colored brick and terra cotta.

Ten two-story stores are to be erected on the west side of Eighth Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, for the Goelet estate. The buildings will be constructed of brick and stone, and will cost about $60,000. McKim, Mead & White are the architects.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 80 Essex Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 27.2 by 88.3; also No. 86 Essex Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 25.2 by 85, by Abraham Cohen of 232 Henry Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, 48 Bible House, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 830 Broadway, for an eleven-story brick store and lofts 27.2 by 120, by Ferdinand H. Mela of 13 Astor Place, owner; Cleverdon & Pietzel, 13 Astor Place, architects; cost, not estimated.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Boulevard, for a two-story brick stable and office, 25 by 35, by Mrs. Charles S. Kendall of 110 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; Murray & Hill of 617 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, architects and builders; cost, $1,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 22 feet south of Bush Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38, by Rowland W. Thomas of 1,968 Bathgate Avenue, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Anthony Avenue, northwest corner of Bush Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45, by same; cost, $4,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 48 feet south of Bush Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 42, by same; cost, $3,500.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 72 feet south of Bush Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38, by same; cost, $3,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 25.9 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25.9 by 111.9, by Henry C. Hart of 437 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; Chris Stegmayer, ar- 25 by 50, and a two-story frame stable, 16 chitect; cost, $20,000.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, by Albert V. Donnellan of 3 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; William C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $30,000.

Avenue C, southwest corner of Tenth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by 24, in rear of above, by Louis Mussig of Ninth Street and Avenue B, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hoffman Street, east side, 224 feet north of King's Bridge Road, for a three-story brick tenement, 18 by 57, by Alois Gruschka of 661 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 41 and 43 Wall Street, alterations to a nine-story brick office building, by Christopher R. Robert, Hotel Albemarle, owner; Brewster & Bergensen of 45 Exchange Place, architects; cost, $850.

No. 1,942 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick tenement and store, by Thomas Howe of 721 President Street, owner; Benjamin Finkensieper of 93 Broadway, Brooklyn, architect; John Trevor of 334 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, builder; cost, $175.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 15.

MADISON ST, 242; Edward B. Miller and others to Matilda E. Miller..... 6,000
MADISON ST, 244; same to same..... 5,000
FORSYTH ST, 33; Michael Fay and wife to Cassel Cohen..... 44,200
PEARL ST, 45, and 32 Bridge St; William H. Chesebrough and wife to Daniel F. Morse..... 10
STATE ST, 13, 14, and 15, and 4 Pearl St; Daniel F. Morse and wife to William H. Chesebrough, exchange of property.. 1
NORFOLK ST, 155; Cassel Cohen and wife to Michael Fay and another..... 15,000
DOWNING ST, 23; Edwin Hotz and wife to Elizabeth Egner..... 100
BLEECKER ST, 151 and 153, and 204 and 204½ Thompson St; Philip Gomprecht and wife to Thomas W. Keogh..... 100
GREAT JONES ST, 48, 50, and 52; Thomas W. Keogh and wife to Philip Gomprecht..... 100
NORFOLK ST, 155; Michael Fay and others to Caroline Foster..... 1
39TH ST, 510 West; Bartlett Y. Clarke and wife to Thomas E. O'Connor..... 1
2D AV, n e corner of 20th St, 20x60; Charles H. Miller and another, executors, &c., to Michael F. Sharkey..... 23,600
COLUMBUS AV, 1,284; Anthony H. Creagh and wife to oHarry Chaffee, exchange of property..... 1
151ST ST, s s, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x84.10, to Convent Av x18.5x48.5x90.11; Frank T. Dale to Carl Ernst..... 1
UNION AV, 638; Winslow L. Buzby and wife to Lawrence McGrath..... 1
153D ST, n s, 452.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 22.9x100; Justina Hartman to William L. Jungermann and wife..... 3,200
MORNINGSIDE AV East, e s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; Charles Donohue, referee, to Joseph H. Claffy..... 4,000
WALNUT ST, s s, Lot 123, map of Village of Mount Eden, 24th Ward; Mary E. Unterwagner to George W. Moore..... 1,000

Flint's Fine Furniture
Latest Novelties,
at Bargain Prices.

87TH ST, 42 West; Beverley Robinson to Anna F. Robinson..... 45,000
20TH ST, n s, 533 ft w of 8th Av, 22x98.9; William Wilson to Margaret Wilson..... 500
28TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; same to same..... 500
205TH ST, Perry Av, n w corner, 59.2x292.8x100x irregular; William R. Travers and another, executors, &c., of Maria L. Travers, deceased, and others to James J. Edwards..... 2,245
NORWOOD AV, s s, 244.4 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Marie C. Steindler..... 1,350
PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 285.3 ft w of 207th St, 25x100.11x25x100.9; same to Marie C. Steindler..... 880
HULL AV, s e s, 362.5 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; same to same..... 485
HULL AV, s s, 433.8 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x100; same to Rufus R. Randall. 850
207TH ST, w s, 126.6 ft s of Perry Av, 25.4x102.7x25x98.7; same to Louis J. Sice..... 500
207TH ST, n s, 241.1 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 53.1x102.7x42.1x114.5; same to David R. Bolster..... 800
PERRY AV, s e corner of 209th St, 45x100 x50x100.1; same to Louis C. Hahn..... 925
NORWOOD AV, s s, 219.4 ft e of 206th St, 25x100; same to Peter V. Bussing..... 705
NORWOOD AV, s s, 268.5 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; same to Moses Green..... 2,460
WEBSTER AV, n s, 50.1 ft n e of 206th St, 100.2x124.7x100x130.7; same to Fanny Hess..... 3,855
WEBSTER AV, n s, 300 ft w of 205th St, 75x112.6; same to David R. Bolster..... 2,025
PERRY AV, s s, 95.5 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Patrick J. Brady..... 810
NORWOOD AV, s s, 294.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Rudolph J. Muller..... 760
HULL AV, n s, 404.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Lewis P. Dosh..... 1,000
207TH ST, s s, 71.74 e of Perry Av, 25.4x119.7x25x115.7; same to Louis J. Sice..... 620
HULL AV, n s, 403.7 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to same..... 625
HULL AV, n s, 378.7 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to John Smith, Jr..... 470
HULL AV, n s, 154.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Annie Seelig..... 990
NORWOOD AV, n s, 70 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to Annie C. Sharpe..... 980
WEBSTER AV, n s, 435 ft w of 206th St, 50x112.6; same to Ernest Sass..... 1,500
WEBSTER AV, s s, 825 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 50x87.1x60.4x90.11; same to Henry L. Wolff..... 1,845
207TH ST, w s, 101.8 ft s of Perry Av, 25.4x98.7x25x94.7; same to same..... 470
NORWOOD AV, s s, 113.5 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; same to Henry Mahnken... 1,260
NORWOOD AV, s s, 319.4 ft e of 205th St, 150x100; same to John F. Whelan and Dennis Shea..... 4,815
206TH ST, n s, 97.7 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; same to John P. Connolly..... 720
NORWOOD AV, n w s, 66.7 ft n e of 206th St, 50x100; same to Lewis P. Dosh..... 1,170
WEBSTER AV, s s, 700 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x101.10x50.6x109; same to Edith S. Moulton..... 1,660
HULL AV, n s, 329.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Selig Rosenbaum..... 970
HULL AV, n s, 351.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to William R. Miller. 480
HULL AV, n s, 376.5 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to Sophie Miller..... 480
HULL AV, n s, 261.6 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 100x100; same to Moses Green..... 1,880
HULL AV, s w s, 232.5 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Will H. Chamberlain..... 490
HULL AV, s e s, 182.5 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Margaret L. Arnold... 1,070
NORWOOD AV, s s, 494.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Gustav P. Bofinger. 880
NORWOOD AV, s s, 19.5 ft e of 206th St, 25x100; same to same..... 810
NORWOOD AV, s s, 469.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Eugene A. Bofinger.... 860
NORWOOD AV, n w s, 68.6 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; same to John N. Bull.. 1,170
NORWOOD AV, s s, 68.4 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; same to John N. Bull.... 1,250
NORWOOD AV, s w corner of 207th St, 25.4x98.2x25x102.2; same to Gustav P. Bofinger..... 1,050
207TH ST, s s, 151.11 ft s e of Hull Av, 25.4x98.2x25x94.2; same to same..... 580
207TH ST, n s, 494.3 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 62.6x31.5x64.10x48.4; same to Peter V. Bussing..... 275
207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 134.7x irregular; same to Fanny Hess.. 2,145
207TH ST, s s, 405.1 ft w of Perry Av, 25.4x90.10x25x88.9; same to Gustav P. Bofinger..... 975
207th St, s s, 101.2 ft s e of Hull Av, 25.4x90.8x25x86.3; same to Anna S. Blauvelt..... 460
207TH ST, w s, 25.4 ft s of Norwood Av, 25.4x94.10x25x90.10; same to Gustav P. Bofinger..... 785
WEBSTER AV, s s, 500 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 75x127.2x75.10x138; same to Fanny Hess..... 2,975
PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 118.1 ft e of 207th St, 25.1x102.2x25x100.9; same to Gustav P. Bofinger..... 710
WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,225 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x75.11x25x76.9; same to Eugene A. Bofinger..... 510
WOODLAWN ROAD, n e s, 52.4 ft s e of 205th St, 26.1x96.7x25x88.11; same to John E. Connolly..... 325
WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x90.11x25.2x94.6; same to Edward B. Hess..... 860
WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,125 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x78.11x25x79.9; same to Moses M. Brown..... 590
PARKSIDE PLACE, n w corner of 207th St, 67.11x97.9x25.10x94.10; same to Oscar R. Krause and wife..... 3,400
PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 818.6 ft s w of 207th St, 50.1x115.8x50x112.7; same to Rudolph J. Muller..... 1,950
PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 232.4 ft s w of 207th St, 25.1x112.8x25x111.2; same to Mary E. Stanton..... 860
NORWOOD AV and 206th St, s e corner, 19.4x100x23.11x100.1; same to Gustav P. Bofinger..... 1,080
PERRY AV, w s, 82.3 ft n of 206th St, 54.11x96.3x irregular; same to Lewis J. Conlan..... 1,120
206TH ST, s s, 337.11 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; same to Veronika Andrae..... 780
NORWOOD AV, s s, 144.4 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; executors, &c., of Maria L. Travers to A. M. Bull..... 1,440
HULL AV, n s, 279.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to George P. Andrea..... 970
HULL AV, s e s, 307.4 ft n e of 205th St, 100x100; same to same..... 2,180
207TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; same to same..... 1,760
207TH ST, s s, 280.1 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; same to Veronika Andrae..... 900
207TH ST, n s, 319.4 ft s e of Woodlawn Road, 25x89x25.11x95.10; same to W. W. Niles..... 340
206TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 93.6x irregular; same to W. W. Niles, Jr..... 2,820
207TH ST, n s, 400.10 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 37.6x61.11x38.11x72.1; same to W. W. Niles, Jr..... 300
NORWOOD AV, s s, 433.4 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; same to W. W. Niles, Jr.. 1,220
NORWOOD AV, n s, 270 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; same to Angeline L. Cox.... 1,080
WEBSTER AV, n s, 35 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; same to James J. Edwards.... 1,925
HULL AV, s s, 204.7 ft e of 206th St, 25x100; same to Edward D. Merritt.. 495
NORWOOD AV, n w s, 441.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Lewis P. Dosh. 1,650
NORWOOD AV, n w s, 266.7 ft n e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Sarah J. Dilworth..... 1,280
WEBSTER AV, s s, 600 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 50x116x50.6x123.6; same to William Danenbeum..... 1,710
PERRY AV, s w corner of 207th St, 106.7x 25; same to William De L. Ward.... 865
WEBSTER AV, s s, 475 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x138x25.3x141.9; same to Henry Mahnken..... 1,100
PARKSIDE PLACE, n s, 388.6 ft w of 207th St, 50x118.8x50x115.8; same to Marie Steindler..... 1,925
206TH ST, n s, 197.7 ft w of Perry Av, 50x100; same to Rufus R. Randall..... 650
206TH ST, n s, 249.10 ft w of Woodlawn Road, 25x100; same to Nora Bennett.. 820
HULL AV, n s, 54.7 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to John L. L. Becker..... 470
206TH ST, n s, 247.7 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; same to Frederick Tearle..... 370
WEBSTER AV, e s, 575 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x123.6x25.3x127.2; same to Simor M. Prowler..... 900
WOODLAWN ROAD, s e corner of 205th St, 52.4x88.11x50x73.6; same to Philip J. O'Reilly..... 900
HULL AV, e s s, 407.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Thomas Braeheny.... 551
HULL AV, s e corner of 207th St, 95.8x 100x111.3x101.3; same to Ferdinand Beinhauer..... 2,620
NORWOOD AV, n s, 194.4 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Mary Breheny..... 705
HULL AV, n s, 151.5 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 100x100; same to Thomas H. Barber..... 2,400
HULL AV, e s s, 107.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; same to Walter Murphy.... 575
206TH ST, n s, 89.11 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; same to William Forger..... 375
WEBSTER AV, n s, 285 ft w of 205th St, 50x112.6; same to David A. Fitzgerald..... 1,220
PERRY AV, s s, 195.5 ft e of 205th St, 2ox100; same to Hannah Gilleran..... 485
WEBSTER AV, s s, 1,150 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 25x78.8x25x78.11; same to Thomas F. Graham..... 590
NORWOOD AV, n s, 320 ft w of 206th St, 50x100; same to William J. McCoy.. 1,150
NORWOOD AV, s s, 94.4 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Rosolird Gardner.. 1,440
207TH ST, n s, 389.4 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 37.6x72x38.11x82.3; same to Frank Guth and another..... 305
PERRY AV, w s, 27.5 ft s of 207th St, 54.0x96.3x50x118.10; same to John H. Green and another..... 1,070
207TH ST, s s, 130.1 ft w of 207th St, 50x100; same to same..... 950
207TH ST, s s, 330.1 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; same to Edward W. Korpe.... 415
HULL AV, n s, 104.7 ft e of 205th St, 50x100; same to Thomas F. Keating.... 940
206TH ST, s s, 387.10 ft w of Perry Av, 25x100; same to James Halpin..... 805
AVENUE B, e s, 39.1 ft s of 18th St, 19.2x 43; William F. Clare and wife to Martin L. Rickerson..... 1
11TH AV, e s, Lot 818, map of property of Ellen E. Wahl; Daniel J. Campbell and wife to Charles Shortmeier..... 16,000
207TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 23x98.9; Charles H. Miller and another, executors, &c., to John Kelly and wife..... 12,300
69TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Abraham Runkel and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 1
62D ST, 230 to 284 West; William B. Smith to Martha D. Weeks..... 1
50TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.5; William K. Aston and wife to Arthur B. Proal..... 40,000
AVENUE A, 1,362; Cora Landauer to the Bohemian Anchor Society..... 10
45TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; John F. Bauer and wife to James M. Fitzsimmons..... 1
MADISON AV, 547; Robert P. Bliss and wife to Samuel F. Adams..... 1
40TH ST, n s, Lot 16, map of property of James Bertine; Edward B. Miller and others to Matilda E. Miller..... 17,500
40TH ST, 139 East; Edward B. Miller and others to Matilda E. Miller..... 9,500
64TH ST, 14 East; Unadilla Owen to Mary I. Hurd..... 1
1ST AV, 852; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife and another to Henry P. Robinson..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Donohue, referee, to Randolph Guggenheimer.... 900
LEXINGTON AV, 1,515; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Francis Frey..... 40,000
131ST ST, n s, 397 ft w of 5th Av, 12.6 x99.11; Jesse S. Nelson to Frank W. Dykeman..... 7,425
114TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100.11; George Edgar and others to Alphonse Hogenauer and another.... 1
124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 300x100.11; Morris K. Jesup and wife to Edward Oppenheimer and another.. 1
TINTON AV, w s, 215.11 ft s of 180th St, 26x irregular; John T. McAndrews and wife to Charles H. Phillips..... 2,500
LOT 291, Block H, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Thomas Waters and wife..... 550
LOT 84, Block B, same map; same to Thomas Slater..... 1,300
LOTS 174 and 175, Block E, same map; same to John M. Blissert and another.. 1,150
LOT 218, Block F, same map; same to Henry Hoffman..... 675
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 350; Edward Nicholson to Joseph Bloch et al..... 77,000
140TH ST, 141st St, Convent Av, and 10th Av, block; also, Convent Av or New 9th Av, s e corner of 141st St, x— to 140th St, x— to land of Jacob Mott; John H. Rogan, referee, to Stephen Van Wyck.. 165,000
LOTS 61 to 63, Block 252, map of Kemp estate, 23d Ward; William McCormick to Margaret McCormick..... 1,193
LOT 58, Block 2,511, same map; James Griffin and wife to Henry S. Clark..... 1,400
FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x87.3; also, Forest Av, w s, 199 ft s of 166th St, 19.11x87.3; Paul G. Decker and wife to Clara Decker..... 1
141ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Washington Av, 75x151.6x75.2x156.11; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Annie P. Kountze. 4,650

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOLD, Esther E., to Henriette R. Mataan; West Farms to King's Bridge Road, s e s, Lot 3, map of Belmont Village, 1 year..... $800
APPELL, Jacob, and wife to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 23d St, 24 ft e of 10th Av, 1 years..... 12,000
CORDLER, Theodore A., and wife to Adam Weber, 1,514 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,000
SAME to William Hall's Sons; n w corner of Madison Av and 118th St, 1 year.... 10,000
SAME to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 1,518 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 26,000
SAME to Seloman A. Fatman; n w corner of Lexington Av and 97th St, 3 years.. 26,000
SAME to same; w s of Lexington Av, 25.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years..... 16,000
SAME to Benjamin and Gustav Blumenthal; w s of Lexington Av, 75.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years..... 16,000
SAME to Philip Pietzfeld; w s of Lexington Av, 100.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years.. 16,000
SAME to Louie Sarony; w s of Lexington Av, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years..... 16,000
SAME to Sarah M. Hall; 1,516 Lexington Av, 3 years..... 16,000
CLAFFY, Joseph H., to Phillips & Avery; e s of Morningside Av, 25 ft n of 117th St, demand..... 8,000
CLARK, Henry S., to Edward B. Blacky Coleman Place, Lot 58, Block 2,511, map of Kemp estate, 3 years..... 1,000
COHEN, Michael, and wife to Louis H. Peavy; 108 East 82d St, 18 months.... 10,000
DE WOLF, John C., and wife to John A. Philbrick; n s of 79th St, 132 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months..... 4,800
SAME to Edward and Henry Hirsh; n s of 79th St, 132 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 14,000
SAME to Kertscher & Co.; n s of 79th St, 116 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 months.... 4,600
DEMPSEY, Ann, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 3d Av and 35th St, 1 year..... 4,000
DYKEMAN, Frank W., to the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 131st St, 397.6 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 8,000
DUBE, Hortense V., to Theodore Michels; s s of 104th St, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,000
DYKEMAN, Frank W., to trustees of John O. Stone; n s of 131st St, 397.6 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 6,000
ELDREDGE, Charles, and wife to Edward B. Mowbray; n s of 43d St 44.5 ft w of 6th Av, 3 months..... 3,500
FOOTE, Margaret L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 11th St, 572.10 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to same; same property, 1½ years. 1,000
FLETCHER, Catherine, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 453 West 24th St, 1 year. 1,000
FITZSIMONS, James M., to John F. and Elizabeth Bauer; n s of 45th St, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 3,750
FRANK, Louise C. R., to Frances H. Bolton and others, executors of William H. Bolton; s s of 88th St, 305 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 8,500
FREES, Chancy A., and wife to John E. Lockwood, trustee; n w s of King's Bridge Av, 359.4 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 5,000
GOMPRECHT, Philip, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 48 to 52 Great Jones St, 5 years..... 100,000
SAME to Euphemia S. Comfin; same property, 5 years..... 15,000
GRISSLER, Gottlieb, and wife to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 955 to 959 Lexington Av, 3 years. 50,000
HAMMILL, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 487¼ Pearl St, 3 years..... 17,000
JUNGERMANN, William, and wife to Justina Hartman; n s of 153d St, 452.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 6 months..... 1,900
KEOGH, Thomas W., to Philip Gomprecht; 151-153 Bleecker St and 204 and 204½ Thompson St, 2 years..... 40,000
KELLY, John, to Peter Doelger; s s of 86th St, 150 ft w of 1st Av, demand... 6,000
KENDALL, Louis, to Maria A. Cutler; w s of Park Av, 86.11 ft n of 64th St, 3 years..... 12,000
KELLY, Mary A., to Ernest Hall, executor of Silas D. Gifford; n e s of 152d St, 250 ft n w of Morris Av, 2 years.. 2,500
KELLY, Grace, to Terrence McGuire; w s of Washington Av, 75 ft n of 170th St, 5 years..... 3,000
KUNKE, Mary, to John E. Lockwood; n w s of King's Bridge Av, 319.6 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 3 years..... 5,000
LE COUR, Aimee R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; 117 and 119 Mercer St, 1 year..... 70,000
LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Edward Goldschmidt; s s of 77th St, 480 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years. 50,000
LOUGHRAN, Thomas R., and wife to Thomas Loughran, s s of 116th St, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 2,500
McCHRISTIE, Martha J., to William Braun; 14th St, west one-half of Lot 341, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500
SAME to Elizabeth H. Silas; same property, 1 year..... 300
McGRATH, Lawrence, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; e s of Union Av, 94.10 ft s of Monroe Av, (installments). 6,500
MARSHALL, William J. and Esther H., and George W. Flagg and Minnie E. Flagg to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Anthony Av, 225.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 7,800
NOLL, Louis, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 238 East 76th St, 1 year..... 7,000
SAME to same; w s of 1st Av, Lot 209, map of N. W. Stuyvesant,

TO SUE FOR DOWER RIGHTS.

Mrs. Delia Quinn Discovers Many Sales Made by Her Husband.

Mrs. Delia Quinn, widow of Thomas Quinn, who conducted a real estate business in Main Street, Brooklyn, is about to bring suit to recover her dower right on 600 parcels of property situated in this city, Brooklyn, and Queens County, worth $200,000. She has already served notice on the owners of the properties, to whom Quinn transferred them as a supposed single man.

Mrs. Quinn was married to her husband Aug. 12, 1881, by the late Rev. R. H. Tighe of Grace Chapel, Brooklyn. The only witnesses to the ceremony were the clergyman's wife and daughter. Quinn was a reticent man. He did not tell his wife much about himself, except that he had been married before, and that his wife had died in 1879. Up to the time of Quinn's death, last April, he and his wife lived at 634 Butler Street. He left no will, and it was not until the widow had begun a search to find out how much property she was to receive that she learned of the transfers.

Quinn lost much of his property in 1883, and it is a singular fact that neither the lawyer who searched the titles nor the Title Guarantee Company knew that he had married again.

A portion of the property involved is situated on Hancock Street, near Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, and another parcel is at Main and Water Streets, the latter being valued at $75,000. The property in this city is situated on One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Nineteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE, SUNNY ROOMS.—Excellent home table; transient or permanent; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms; en suite or single; superior table; references; also table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large middle and back room, en suite; private house; permanent; references.

62D ST., 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished large front room, to gentleman; one block from elevated station.

A CULTURED SPANISH-AMERICAN FAMILY, West 22d St.—Furnished rooms; moderate terms; references. Dailey, 151 East 51st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; makes excellent bread, soups, and desserts; wages, $30. Call, for two days, 324 West 49th St., McAndrews's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands marketing; best city references. Call, Monday, 163 West 38d St., one floor up, front.

COOK.—By reliable, good cook, in private family; will go short distance in country; can be well recommended. 669 Madison Av., basement bell.

COOK.—By a young German woman as competent cook in a private family; wages, $35 to $40. 10 East 50th St., present employer's.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By a young Scandinavian lady, excellent family, well educated, musical, as housekeeper or companion; thoroughly understands all household duties; fine seamstress; obliging. C. H., 397 5th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in a private family; city references. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Twenty, Swiss, to sewing children; wages not less than $18; best reference. 41 West 89th St., present employer's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Experienced; understands all his duties; courteous, willing, and obliging; family going abroad; reference from present employers. 7 East 61st St.

BUTLER.—Parquet floors cleaned, waxed, and polished; silver cleaned, &c.; by a trustworthy German man; fifteen years' best references as butler. Joseph Bender, Irvington-on-Hudson.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By experienced and thoroughly competent man; married; careful driver; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Life experience in all branches of the business; age, 35; married; will commence now or later; excellent references. Box 202, Katonah, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Hotel or private family. L., Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHMAN.—By a young man as watchman; married; best reference. Janitor, 126 East 114th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley Administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The Mid-Winter edition of the NATIONAL RECORDER will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the NATIONAL RECORDER, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A lady going to Europe in the early Spring desires as a companion a middle-aged, agreeable, well-educated lady; the best of references required. N., Box 304 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.
THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.
The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

HOTELS.

BREVOORT HOUSE,
5th Av. and 8th St.
Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.
Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)
Concert every Evening.
CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator.
d25-law6mS

AYRES, ELIHU.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIHU AYRES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 189 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1896. DONALD F. AYRES, Executor.
jy25-law6m8

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bayliss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897. EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BAYLISS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja9-law6mS

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York.
o10-law6mS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the office of Gratz Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix.
o24-law6mS

CARROLL, RICHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Kate McGuinnis, Peter Carroll, Ellen Sheridan, Joanna Cunningham, Mary Carroll, and also to John Carroll and Geoffrey Carroll, whose places of residence are unknown, if they be living, and to the widow, devisees, heirs and next of kin of the said John Carroll and Geoffrey Carroll, if they be dead, whose names and places of residence are unknown, the heirs and next of kin of Richard Carroll, send greeting:

Whereas, John Theall of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of November, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of RICHARD CARROLL, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, Attorney for Petitioner, 229 Broadway, New York City. d12-law7wS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n21-law6mS

GRISWOLD, CORNELIA K.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eliza Pullis, John Winant, William W. Larmour, Alpheus Larmour, Sarah Westervelt, Tillie Schoonmaker, James Larmour, Kitty Gilbert, and Cornelia Haff, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward Wallace Neil of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of June, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CORNELIA K. GRISWOLD, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d26-law6wS

SCOTT, REBECCA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the office of Porter & Kilvert, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1897 next.—Dated New-York the twenty-fifth day of September, 1896. THOMAS J. BRIGGS and WARREN C. BRIGGS, Executors. PORTER & KILVERT, Attorneys for Executors, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.
s26-law6mS

SMITH, DENIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DENIS SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Knox & Woodward, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of October, 1896. MARY E. SMITH, Administratrix. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.
o31-law6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KALTWASSER, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Kaltwasser, Rosie Kaltwasser, send greeting:

Whereas, Philip Kaltwasser, Jr., of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixth day of April, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of CHARLES KALTWASSER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 28th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, the seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRED'K C. STEFFEN, Attorney for Petitioner, 215 Bowery. d12-law6wS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 298 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1897, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises on the east side of the City of New York, bounded by Hester, Essex, Division, Norfolk, Suffolk, Canal, Rutgers, and Jefferson Streets, and East Broadway, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Jefferson Street with the southerly line of Division Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Division Street for a distance of three hundred and sixty-four and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet (364.88 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Rutgers Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Rutgers Street for a distance of one foot (1 foot) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Canal Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Canal Street for a distance of two hundred and fifty-six and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (256.53 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of East Broadway; thence (4) running easterly along said northerly line of East Broadway for a distance of one hundred and thirty-nine and six one-hundredths feet (139.06 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Jefferson Street; thence (5) running northerly along said westerly line of Jefferson Street for a distance of one hundred and sixteen and ninety-two one-hundredths feet (116.92 feet), more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Norfolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (200.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Essex Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Essex Street for a distance of three hundred and twenty-nine and twenty-three one-hundredths feet (329.23 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-four one-hundredths feet (224.54 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Norfolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and eight one-hundredths feet, (227.08 feet), more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "C."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Suffolk Street with the southerly line of Hester Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of Hester Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-two one-hundredths feet (200.82 feet) to the intersection of the same with the easterly line of Norfolk Street; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Norfolk Street for a distance of two hundred and two and fifty-five one-hundredths feet (202.55 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Division Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of Division Street for a distance of two hundred and twenty-seven and forty-one one-hundredths feet (227.41 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Suffolk Street; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Suffolk Street for a distance of ninety-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (98.31 feet), more or less, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, January 11, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 16, 1897 will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 7 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne", via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California,") at 11 A. M., (supplementary 12:30 P. M.,) for Europe, per steamship Lucania", via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.,) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M. for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 7 P. M. for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 A. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 17, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 31 and up to Feb. 1 at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1897.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 78 Court St., B'klyn. Best instruction; low fee; term begins now. Free lecture on Saturday at 11 o'clock.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 13 and 15 West 38th St., New York City. From Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Home and Chaperonage.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL, 35 West 90th St. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.
Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by
E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway;
H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway;
Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.;
Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard;
John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;
Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, &c., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address, (Send Stamp.)
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3 up $18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap. Open Nov. 14
do The Ponce de Leon, ap. " Jan. 20
do Hotel Cordova, ep. " .....
Ormond, The Ormond, ap. " Jan. 9
Palm Beach, Palm Bch Inn, ap. " Dec. 23
do Royal Poinciana, ap. " Jan. 16
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap. " Jan. 9
Palatka, Fla....Putnam House. Opens Jan. 17
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair, ...Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
Suwanee Springs Hotel and famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Jersey City, Hotel Washington, e. p., $1.50 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J....Hotel Lakewood, a. p., $5
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ...Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p., $1 up, a.p., $3 up
Montgomery, Ala. Exchange Hotel, a.p., $3 up
Naples, Italy, Hotel Royal des Etrangers, Most fashionable Hotel in Naples, a. p., $3.
New Haven, Ct. Mosley's New Haven House Remodeled, up to date in every respect, a. p., $4
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, a. p. $3, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (B'way & 27th St.)..Metropolitan, e.p., $1 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y..Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up,
St. Louis, Mo. (Firep't) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE Mediterranean and ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New York Jan. 26 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Jan. 20, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 28, Noon | Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..Jan. 23, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 N. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 18
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Wed., Jan. 20
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Jan. 22
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Monday, Jan. 25
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 381 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every weekday, except Saturday, at 5 P. M. and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS B. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 16, 10 AM | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM
†Ems, Jan. 23, 10 AM | *Normannia, Fe. 13, 11 AM
*F. Barbarossa, Ja. 26, 11 AM | *Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of January 16th, 26th, and Feb. 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 A. M. | Columbia, May 18, 7 A. M.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...Jan. 20 | NEW YORK....Feb. 10
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 27 | ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 3 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24
WINTER CRUISE.
To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico.
By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing Every Wednesday.
BERLIN, Jan. 20, noon | Friesland, Feb. 3, noon
Noordland, Jan. 27, noon | Kensington, Feb. 10, 11 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poifot...Sat., Jan. 16, 10 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf...Sat., Jan. 23, 6 A.M.
Rates of Passage

GREATER CITY'S TAXATION

THE CHARTER COMMISSION HEARS SUGGESTIONS ABOUT IT.

William E. Rogers Favors a Borough Plan—Thomas G. Shearman and Wheeler H. Peckham Oppose Taxes on Personal Property —Suggestions on Charities and Buildings.

The Greater New York Commission heard arguments in the Aldermanic Council Chamber yesterday afternoon on taxes and assessments, buildings and charities. Gen. Tracy presided. Mayor Gleason, State Engineer Adams, Messrs. Pinney, Moore, Gilroy, Dutcher, Woodford, and De Witt were present.

Charles E. Miller appeared for the New York Foundling Asylum, and called attention to the section of the charter providing that public moneys shall go to charitable institutions under private control only for their care, support, and maintenance. He wanted the provision added that powers at present possessed by such institutions should not be interfered with, and that moneys should be expended only as stated.

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, President of the Association for the Advancement of the Medical Education of Women, argued for the addition of two members to the Charities Board, both of whom should be women. Mrs. Jacobi said the great number of women and children in the institutions under the department justified the appointment of women officials. Another reason for it was that women medical students and physicians should obtain their just share of the medical privileges at city hospitals.

Wants Taxation by Boroughs.

William E. Rogers, representing property holders and the Anti-Equalization League, took exception to Section 4 of Chapter 17 of the charter, providing for equality in the valuation of property for taxation purposes. He said this would work a hardship on New York City. The total assessed value in this city is $1,700,000,000, and it has been the custom to make the assessment at about 50 per cent. of the cash value. In Brooklyn the assessed value is $560,000,000, and assessments are made on 70 to 80 per cent. of the value. Mr. Rogers suggested that boroughs should be made the units of taxation and assessment. He did not see of what value improvements in the Twenty-third Ward were to Staten Island.

The Chairman said that increased value there of property assists the taxation in Richmond. The argument was one against consolidation.

Mr. Rogers said he wanted the boroughs retained as they now are as to matters of taxation.

Commissioner De Witt explained that New York's tax budget was three times that of Brooklyn.

Chairman Tracy wanted to know if Mr. Rogers would apportion the taxation for health between five boroughs, and the latter replied that expenses of that board should be borne in proportion to assessed valuation. He did not think the valuation should be on an equal basis. Gen. Tracy then said the apportionment of general expenses between boroughs was a problem he would like to see worked out.

For Real Estate Taxation.

Thomas G. Shearman spoke for the New York Tax Reform Association and the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club. He asked for a provision allowing the local authorities to decide what property they will tax. The object was to enable the city to exempt personal property from taxation. Mr. Shearman said that banks, widows, and orphans were the only classes successfully taxed at present. Why should they be compelled to pay on their personal property when everybody else goes free? Why should money be taxed? If there was one thing that should not be taxed it is money.

The Chairman—Does the provision go to the extent of allowing local authorities to exempt real estate?

Mr. Shearman replied that such authority was put in to please the farmers, but if the farmers made a trial of it they would see what perfect folly it was to try to tax personal property.

The views of Wheeler H. Peckham were expressed in a letter to the Secretary of the Tax Reform Association. He said that power to the Municipal Assembly to determine the classes of property to be taxed for local purposes was in direct accord with his views of taxation. "A tax upon personal property as now described under the tax laws means a tax on securities as well as upon tangible property. Such a tax always falls on the debtor." The letter also states that as a rule securities are not taxed in this city, and adds: "The capital which is used productively is the only capital which can pay any tax, and that must be taxed in the hands of the man who uses it." Mr. Peckham thought a tax on securities was a hindrance to the circulation of capital, while productive of small results in taxes collected. The letter concluded as follows: "It is eminently proper that a division of the State which will compose half the population should have the option to levy taxes upon itself in such manner as in its own judgment will best conduce to its prosperity."

Suggestions from Builders.

Charles Buek of the Real Estate Owners and Builders' Association spoke of buildings. He said the Commissioners were given the despotic power which the present Superintendent of Buildings had. He advocated a Board of Appeals in all technical matters and urged that a distinction should be made in the law between tenement and apartment houses. John P. Leo, President of the Builders' League, favored a single commission, the Commissioner to appoint his superintendents in the different boroughs. He also favored a Board of Appeals, to be appointed by the Mayor. Richard Deeves opposed the removal of Building Inspectors at the pleasure of the Superintendent. If the proposed Board of Appeals could not be had, there should be three Commissioners who were experts in building. Albert S. MacGregor, a practicing architect, urged that the head of the department should be a man who had technical and mechanical knowledge. Buildings Commissioner Bush of Brooklyn was also in favor of a Board of Appeals. William J. Fryer of the Board of Examiners of the New York Building Department and William S. Moore, President of the Board of Fire Underwriters, offered suggestions.

E. Sturgis Hosmer contended that every duty regarding the construction of buildings, including fences, excavations, plumbing, and drainage, should be extended to the Building Department.

Albert E. Henschel suggested that the Corporation Counsel should be elected in the Greater New York. He said the duties were frequently of a judicial character, and the people should have a direct voice in the selection of such an officer.

To-day's hearing will be on the subject of inferior courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction.

A sub-committee of the Draft Committee of the commission, made up of Seth Low and ex-Mayor Gilroy, met at the residence of Mr. Low yesterday afternoon with Corporation Counsel Scott. The session lasted three hours. The sub-committee invited Mr. Scott to sit with them at the suggestion of the full Draft Committee. Nothing could be definitely ascertained as to the results reached at the meeting.

Interested in Stamps and Curios.

The American Collectors' Association, "Germania," of New York, which collects stamps and curios, held its eighth annual convention yesterday. This has now 450 active and 55 corresponding members, and has been represented at many philatelic congresses in America and Europe. The library has been increased in papers and books. The officers for 1897 are: President—Bernhard Hartman; Recording Secretary—Adolph Kissing; Treasurer—Richard Emmer; Librarian and International Secretary—Frederick Phillips; Trustees—William Lohman, Massachusetts, Gustav Ruehler, Virginia; Simon Blum, Montana. Only collectors of stamps and curiosities can become active members.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

NO DAMAGES FOR MENTAL SUFFERING.—The theory upheld in some of the States, that damages may be awarded for injuries to the feelings, was negatived by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday on appeal in the suit brought by Maggie Curtin against the Western Union Telegraph Company to recover for delay in delivery of a certain telegram. Justice Barrett, who gives the unanimous opinion of the court, reversing the Appellate Term, considers but one question, whether the plaintiff could recover damages for mental distress, causing, as she claimed, physical suffering. This question, the Court says, was the crucial one, and it must be disposed of adversely to her, both upon principle and authority. The recent case of Mitchell against the Rochester Railway Company was cited, where the Court of Appeals held that, although a miscarriage and consequent illness resulted from fright occasioned by the negligent management of defendant's car and horses, yet the plaintiff could not recover, for the reason that there was no immediate personal injury. "The law looks upon the strict physical injury alone," Justice Barrett says, "and the proximate consequences of the negligent act; not upon the secondary ailment resulting from the primary mental suffering. An injury to the feelings, independently, alone, is something too vague to enter into the domain of pecuniary damages; too illusive to be left, in assessing compensation therefor, to the discretion of a jury. The extent and intensity of such injuries depend largely upon individual temperament and physical, mental, and nervous conditions. These conditions are shadowy, unequal, and uncertain in the extreme. When they exist in connection with physical injury, they can be examined and tested. Existing alone and independently, they are easily simulated, and the simulation is hard to detect. There is, in fact, no genuine congruity between pecuniary loss and isolated mental pain. And if there were, there is no certain means whereby such mental pain can be fairly and accurately compensated."

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USURIOUS LOANS ON CHATTEL MORTGAGES.—A decided set-back has been administered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the business which has been extensively carried on in this city of loaning money at usurious rates to needy people upon the security of chattel mortgages. That tribunal yesterday affirmed a judgment secured by Mary Braine declaring a note which she gave to Julie Rosswog, and a chattel mortgage to secure it, usurious and void, and directing their cancellation and surrender. Though the business was carried on in the name of the defendant, the Court holds, Justice Barrett giving the opinion, that she and her father were clearly acting in concert to evade the usury law. Applicants for loans were made to sign two papers, each person acknowledging that she had constituted Rosswog, the father, her agent to procure the loan; that she had agreed to pay him $50 for his services, and that he had no interest whatsoever in the money to be procured by him. The plaintiff asserted that she never knew she had signed any papers except the note and mortgage. She went to these parties by seeing an advertisement offering to loan money. Justice Barrett says that the documents to which Rosswog secured the plaintiff's signature cannot avail as against the real facts of the case, and that they really strengthen the plaintiff's case. "They are not such documents," he adds, "as any innocent broker, dealing honestly, would present to a borrower. They are elaborate and specious, carefully drafted, and evidently printed for general use, with recurring forms. The object was clearly to cover up the real transaction, and to estop the victim from subsequently asserting the usury. But the law here admits of no estoppal upon the truth. That must prevail as against all such devices to cover up usury. These documents color the evidence of the defendant and her father, and they lend additional force and meaning to all the facts disclosed. Parties cannot escape under such circumstances as these simply by keeping the hand that writes the check in the background. Everything points to the defendant's complicity, and once more a cunning attempt to evade the statute proves unsuccessful."

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PARTICULARS AS TO A DOCTOR'S SERVICES.—In Frances V. Nash's suit to recover from Dr. James H. Spahn $2,500, which she loaned him, the defendant set up a counter claim for $10,300 for services as a physician. The Appellate Division has reversed an order denying Mrs. Nash's application that the doctor be required to furnish a bill of particulars of the items of his services. The Court says the nature and extent of the doctor's alleged services, extending over three years, for which this charge is made, is a matter in respect to which the plaintiff had a right to definite information, especially as it is admitted upon the record that at the very time the defendant is now claiming an indebtedness existed upon the part of the plaintiff to him he was borrowing money from her.

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DURATION OF TERM UNDER A LEASE.—James A. Buchanan got judgment in his favor in summary proceedings instituted before a Justice of the Peace, in Orange County, to dispossess Stephen M. Whitman from certain premises for holding over beyond his term. The County Court reversed that judgment and then the General Term of the Supreme Court reversed the County Court. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the latter judgment, holding, by Justice Bartlett, that when a lease for a year "from the date" thereof, has been practically construed by the parties to commence on the day of its date by taking possession then, that day is to be included in computing the year, and the term expires at midnight on the preceding day in the next year. The court holds further that a holding over by one of several parties under a lease made to the partnership, the other partners retiring, does not of itself renew or continue the tenancy after the expiration of the original term, so as to entitle the party so in possession to the benefit of a covenant for renewal.

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DELIVERY OF DEED.—The Supreme Court of Ohio recently decided, in Shurtz against Colvin, that where an owner of land, under a verbal agreement for its sale, places the purchaser in possession, and executes a deed and places it in the hands of a third person, with direction to deliver it on the purchase money being paid or secured by mortgage, and the grantee induces the holder of the deed to deliver it to him that he may exhibit it as evidence of title, and the grantee does so to one ignorant of the facts, and who in good faith makes him a loan secured by mortgage on the property, the grantor in such case is estopped from setting up his claim to the land, or a lien on it for purchase money, against such innocent mortgagee.

TERRIER AIDED POLICEMAN.

A Supposed Burglar Dropped from a Window, but Was Finally Caught.

A dejected, half-starved-looking individual, who gave his name as Jacob Nelson, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. The Rev. R. F. Wagner, pastor of the German Baptist Church in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, was the complainant. The rectory adjoins the church, and Thursday evening about 9 o'clock, while Pastor Wagner was engaged in the church, Caroline Nason, a friend of his wife, came running in, greatly alarmed. She said she was sure there was somebody in the parlor.

Mr. Wagner went into the house, and to his surprise found the parlor door bolted on the inside. He went out and got Policeman Allen. The policeman demanded that the door be opened, but, receiving no answer, forced it open just in time to get a glimpse of Nelson as he dropped out of the back window to the yard, about ten feet below. The whole neighborhood was soon aroused. Allen followed his man out of the window. Nelson climbed the fence and reached the adjoining yard to the west, with the policeman after him. Finally Nelson reached the yard of the house occupied by Dr. Strauss. Here Dr. Strauss's fox terrier was out for an airing, and he started to bite at the stranger's trousers. He was little, but his activity made up for his size, and Nelson was obliged to stop and defend himself. Allen dropped into the yard and arrested him.

It was found that Nelson had ransacked the parlors in the parsonage, and had collected a quantity of bric-a-brac, but did not have time to pack it up. Nelson was held for examination.

T. B. STEELE LOCKED UP.

The Lawyer's Former Typewriter's Story of Worthless Checks.

Theophilus B. Steele, thirty-four years old, a lawyer, of 182 West Eighty-eighth Street, whose office is at 92 Liberty Street, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning charged with passing worthless checks. The complainants against him were Clara A. Davenport, twenty-two years old, of 166 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, formerly his typewriter, and George C. Williams, a stationer of 50 Beaver Street.

The Davenport girl's story was that Steele gave her a check for $13.50 on the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which Williams cashed. Williams subsequently told her that the check had been returned because there was no account. She saw Steele, but he refused to refund the money.

Detective McConnville, who arraigned the lawyer, said the latter had got $15 from a real estate agent named Barnard, at 137 Broadway, and $5 from a man named Crawford, at the Marlborough Hotel, in the same way. He said the girl told him Steele was in court a year ago on the complaint of Mrs. Kaufman, who lived at the Marlborough Hotel. She had loaned him a diamond brooch to pawn, as she could not lend him money. He was to pawn it for $60 and return to her $10, but he did not return it. The detective said the girl told him she aroused Mrs. Kaufman's sympathy by fainting in court, and the complaint was not pressed. This, she said, caused the defendant to lose his place as associate counsel for the Edison Electric Company. He afterward, she alleged, redeemed the brooch and sold it for $100.

Steele admitted that the charge of giving a worthless check was true, but said he gave the check on the condition that it was to be held till he could deposit some money in the bank, and that the girl knew he had no account there. Magistrate Simms asked the girl if that was true, and she said no. Alderman Ware and Herman F. Ahrens, a saloon keeper at Franklin and Elm Streets, visited Steele after he was locked up, and Ahrens bailed him out.

Steele has been practicing law in this city for thirteen years. He was Assistant Corporation Counsel under the Lacombe administration, and has since been attorney for the Edison Ore Milling Company. He was a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth District two years ago on the O'Brien ticket. He came from Lexington, Ky., and is said to be a cousin of W. C. P. Breckinridge.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Perry Belmont will give a dance and dinner at his residence, 853 Fifth Avenue, Thursday evening.

—Chauncey M. Depew will give a tea in honor of his nieces, Miss Paulding and Miss Charlotte Niven Hegeman, at his residence, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, next Saturday afternoon.

—Miss Elizabeth Smith Clift, who recently returned from abroad, will give a dinner in the Astor dining room, at the Waldorf, this evening.

—The third of the De Coverley dances and the fifth dance in the series arranged by Mrs. Anson Hard, will be given at Sherry's this evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave an informal dance and dinner, followed by a cotillion, at their residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, last evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss May Van Alen, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Roman Baldwin, Fernando Yznaga, the Misses Morton, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn B. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie Burden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan.

—Mrs. Waldo Richards gave the first of two morning recitations yesterday at the residence of Mrs. S. Warren Goddard, 32 East Fifty-seventh Street. She read adaptations from stories by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Ruth McEnery Stuart. Among those who heard her were Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. M. C. D. Borden, Mrs. Gorham Bacon, Mrs. Austin Flint, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, Mrs. Edward A. Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Pinchot, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Miss Ruth Hoe, Mrs. W. H. Maxwell, Mrs. Augustus D. Juilliard, Mrs. William Kingsland, Miss Fanny Harper, and Miss Marguerite Jevons.

Hundreds of cases pronounced to be Consumption have been cured by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

TO-DAY

LAST DAY

Closing Out Sale

of the balance of the stock of the late

WM. MOIR

Solid Silverware.

The balance of this stock is now offered at a further reduction of 25 per cent.

Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Pearls.

A great variety at all prices and at less than cost to other dealers.

Plated Silverware.

Some table and dessert spoons and forks, berry and fruit dishes, waiters, and a few smaller articles,

at half former reduced prices.

Miscellaneous Gold Jewelry.

The small remnant of a large stock

at less than cost.

This Stock must be Sold by To-Night, Jan. 16,

as after to-day the

Business Will Be Discontinued.

Store Closes at 6 P. M.

SIXTH AVE., COR. 23d STREET.

ILLEGAL SIDEWALK SHOWS

VIOLATORS GET SMALL COMFORT FROM THE MAYOR.

Members of the Washington Market Merchants' Association Seek His Approval of a Bill to Legalize the Display of Goods.

The activity of Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances William Henkel has made Vesey Street sidewalk obstructors apprehensive. He has informed all merchants on Vesey Street whose sidewalk displays for years have encroached upon the public thoroughfare that they must cease these violations of the law.

E. M. Wight, attorney for L. J. Callanan, last Monday gave Mr. Henkel a list of merchants on Vesey Street, between Church Street and West Broadway, who had, it was said, illegal sidewalk displays. The Superintendent immediately notified these merchants.

Some members of the Washington Market Merchants' Association yesterday waited upon Mayor Strong in regard to the matter. They were W. J. La Roche of the Mercantile Hardware Company, Vesey Street; Henry Campbell, M. H. Moses, T. R. McNell, and M. Micolino, President of the association. They drew the attention of the Mayor to the alleged hardship of Mr. Henkel's order. They told him that, while the law required the keeping of the street free from incumbrances, the throughfares leading to markets such as Washington Market were by common custom allowed privileges that the law did not sanction. They pointed to Vesey Street as an example, and said almost from time immemorial the sidewalks there had been given over to the display of goods. Customers looked for them, and the enforcement of the order would drive away trade.

The committee had with them Charles Blandy, a lawyer, who presented the draft of a bill for the Legislature, excepting such market streets as Vesey from the general order.

The Mayor said that while the need for the bill might be great, he was not prepared to approve it. The objections to such a measure were almost insuperable.

The Mayor asked if his callers were willing to incorporate in their bill a clause which would cause the removal of the sidewalk stands around the markets. "I would look with more favor on the bill if such a clause were inserted."

There was no answer to this question.

L. J. Callanan said last night: "I am tired of talking and asking people around my store to obey the law. I am going to act now. Mr. Wight, my lawyer, simply gave the Bureau of Incumbrances a list of the violators on my block, and told him he knew his duty. If the department does not act, I shall see whether or not some powers cannot force them to."

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual banquet of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade will be held Monday evening, Feb. 8, at Delmonico's.

—Recorder Goff, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday sentenced Arthur Wesley Campbell, convicted bigamist, to five years in State prison.

—The thirteen nurses in the Mount Sinai Hospital Training School who have suffered from typhoid fever, are recovering rapidly, with the exception of Miss Hewston.

—Charles Carey, twenty-six years old, was held in $500 bail for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with forging the name of his brother, W. Francis Carey of 62 Broadway, to a check.

—President McCord of the Produce Exchange has telegraphed Senator Murphy that the Exchange is opposed to the proposed new Custom House on the present site.

—Samuel W. Judson, ninety years old, a lawyer, was taken with an attack of vertigo at 69 Beekman Street yesterday. He was taken to his home, at Herkimer Street and Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

—Henry Ott, a carpenter, while at work on a building at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, fell five stories into the cellar. His left leg was broken, and he was injured internally.

—The funeral of David J. Dean, who was First Assistant Corporation Counsel, will take place at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, at 3 P. M. today.

—The tenth annual reception and entertainment of the employes of R. H. Macy & Co. will be given by the Macy Mutual Aid in Lenox Lyceum Friday evening, Jan. 29. A number of vaudeville and other performers will appear.

—Lieut. R. E. Peary will give an illustrated lecture on his recent arctic discoveries, at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, Monday evening. The lecture will be under the auspices of the Chautauqua Union of New York City.

—Emma L. Cummings, who, with Margaret H. Williams, ran away from the Nazareth Industrial School at Bronxville, Westchester County, Wednesday, was taken to the Harlem Court yesterday morning and placed in the care of her father, William H. Cummings, who lives at 126 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City Heights. Her companion, whose parents live in Boston, is still in charge of the Gerry Society.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ODD THINGS.

The little pieces that put the finishing touches to a room.

Small tables and etageres, topped with onyx of such pellucid depths, such sharply-defined markings of blacks, browns, and reds, as are not often seen. Mahogany curio tables, with sunken, velvet-lined, glass-inclosed tops. Handy book stands. Pedestals—low—with a finely polished top for statuary, high for vase or cast.

These are just hints of the many odd pieces now going below cost.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Brooklyn.

—The German Evangelical Protestant Church Trustees have obtained leave from Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court to mortgage their property in Throop Avenue, near Myrtle, for $7,000, for five years, with interest at 5 per cent., to pay off an existing mortgage of $10,000.

—Robert Wright, the colored porter at the Montauk Avenue station of the Kings County Elevated Railroad, who was arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of Ella Keating, who was run over by a "wild" engine at that station, was yesterday released from custody because of insufficient evidence brought against him.

—The H. W. John's Manufacturing Company and the Phenix Chemical Company were made defendants in a suit for $20,000 damages yesterday, before Judge Smith, in the Supreme Court, by John Quigley, on account of the death of his father, James Quigley, who was killed by the fall of the building owned by one company and occupied by the other, on the night of Feb. 6 last, during a storm.

—The jury in the suit of Joseph A. Trapp against The New York World, for alleged libel in connection with published allegations of attempted jury bribery in the trial of John Y. McKane, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $6,250. Counsel Patterson's motion for a new trial was denied, and on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, ex-Judge Daly, an extra allowance of 5 per cent. was granted.

Long Island.

—Thieves entered the new Catholic church at Flushing Thursday night through a rear door and tore the poor box from its fastenings and emptied it. The box had not been opened since the church was dedicated, a year ago, and probably contained a large sum of money.

—Mrs. Frederick Hunt of Great Neck bought from a Brooklyn dealer some time ago an armchair that belonged to Mrs. Hannah Carter of Flushing. In cleaning it Mrs. Hunt found a bank book representing savings of $5,000. The money has been distributed among Mrs. Carter's heirs.

—The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, whose house is on Centre Island, and some of the wealthy residents on Mill Neck Creek have seriously disagreed on the location of the proposed bridge over the creek. The club wants the bridge to be built at Allen's Point. The residents say this would interfere with navigation, and they want the bridge built half a mile further up. The matter has been appealed to the War Department.

Exempt Firemen at Odds.

About fifty members of the Exempt Firemen's Association, who are dissatisfied with the management of the association, met at Cooper Union last night and nominated a ticket to be voted for at the regular election as follows: President—L. J. Belloni, Jr.; First Vice President—Samuel Birhands; Second Vice President, Julian Botts; Treasurer, James H. Bartley. The nominations for officers of the Benevolent Fund were Timothy Donovan, Treasurer, and Charles E. Gildersleeve and Jacob Roth Trustees.

The faction of the association of which the present officers are the leaders will nominate a ticket to-morrow at the Jefferson Market Building.

Bidwell May Succeed Lauterbach.

That Edward Lauterbach will not accept a re-election as President of the Republican County Committee is the opinion among Republican politicians. Mr. Lauterbach has stated to some of his intimate friends that he has determined not to serve for another term. If he adheres to this determination it is almost certain that George R. Bidwell, Jr., will be chosen to succeed him. Mr. Bidwell is a business man, who was formerly Secretary of the County Committee. He is the organization's choice for Collector of the Port.

TO-MORROW

Our Cuban Relations

A notable special article accompanied by half-tone portraits of Tomas Estrada Palma and Gonzalo de Quesada, President and Secretary of the Cuban Junta; Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome, and Gen. Weyler.

Ben Franklin's Birthday

Sunday will be the 190th Anniversary of the birth of the Sage of the Revolution. The Times will mark the event by printing hitherto unpublished matter concerning him of the most interesting character. It will also publish a number of rare portraits of him.

New York's Floating Docks

Unique engineering methods that will give New York a fine dock system at minimum cost. Illustrated article by Mr. Edward Cary, of much interest to the citizen and the expert. Portrait of Geo. S. Greene, Jr., Chief Engineer Department of Docks.

Old New York

Lovers of old days in the Metropolis will have much to please them in this Sunday's Times, not the least interesting of which will be an exhaustive review of a notable new book, "The Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in New York," by F. W. Halsey, Literary Editor, with some superb illustrations in half tone, &c., loaned by the publishers of the book, the Messrs. Putnam. The Battery in 1830, the City Hall in 1831, Wall Street, Broadway and Grand Street, &c., in 1840, the Old Park Theatre, and other interesting pictures will be shown.

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A Feast of Good Features

A few of the many attractions in tomorrow's SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT to THE NEW YORK TIMES are here noted. They are just nuggets of fact and fancy that will interest, instruct, and entertain. No special mention is made, either, of the many constant features of the Sunday New York Times, which are regularly looked for with much interest by old Times readers, features like Harold Frederic's European Letter, The Times's notably accurate and full society news, art and literary features, the clubs, telegraphic news from all over the globe, woman's realm, and, naturally and always, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

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At the Theatres

Mr. E. A. Dithmar, Dramatic Critic of The Times, reviews the current attractions, and his article will be accompanied by portraits and sketches of John Hare, Henry Miller, Grace Kimball, Robert Edeson, Rose Coghlan, and Mary Mannering, a scene from "A Superfluous Husband," &c.

Music

In the Musical Department two scenes in half tone from "Shamus O'Brien" and a portrait of Teresa Carreno will be presented, and The Times's critic, W. J. Henderson, will discuss the week's features entertainingly.

Old St. Paul's

This historic old church on Broadway, about which cluster so many pleasant memories and associations to old New Yorkers, will be the subject of an attractive sketch, and a picture of the interior of the church in half tone will accompany the article.

Our Public Schools

Interesting flashlight pictures of classes and assemblies, with description. Grammar School No. 10, St. Nicholas Av. and 117th St., will be the subject; a picture, also, of the girls' class in gymnasium at Grammar School No. 90.

Other Features

A new portrait of Thomas C. Platt. An entertaining article on the Naval Reserve of New York, with pictures of the New Hampshire and scenes on the spar deck and gun deck photographed specially for The Times. A page of choice fiction and another of humor will be included in the attractive menu for readers of The Times to-morrow.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

LORD ROBERTS.

A Great Soldier's Story of His Own Career in India and Afghanistan.*

The bravest men are always the most modest, and Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, that fine type of English pluck and gallantry, in telling the story of his services in the English Army, which he calls "a plain, unvarnished tale of Indian life and adventure," begs the reader to remember that "the writer is a soldier, not a man of letters, and therefore forgive all faults of style and language." Those who may have followed Lord Roberts's military career must have been struck with the clear and simple style of his dispatches, and the same plain method he has followed in writing his "Forty-one Years in India."

"Lord Bobs," as English soldiers, or "Bobs Bahadur," as native troopers, love to call him, makes no long preliminary in introducing himself. He begins at once, and briefly describes his leaving England for Calcutta in 1852. You will have to look elsewhere for his birthplace and the date of it. Lord Roberts was born at Cawnpore, in 1832; was educated in England, and was just about twenty when he landed at Madras. He belonged to a military family, his father, Gen. Sir Abraham Roberts, having gained distinction in India when commander of the Lahore division.

Sir Abraham Roberts's experiences in India went back half a century, and Lord Roberts acknowledges his indebtedness to his father, for he writes: "My father spoke to me freely of his experiences in Afghanistan, where he commanded, during the Afghan war, first a brigade and then Shah Shuja's contingent." Some twenty-five years afterward, when Lord Roberts, with his small force, had to face Afghans in an overwhelming number, the information he had obtained from his father regarding the characteristics of that peculiar people was invaluable to him.

When the English subaltern arrived in India no one seems to have expected that the humdrum existence of the soldier or the civilian in her Majesty's service was not to be continuous. Roberts's début in service was the usual one. He became a Supernumerary Lieutenant of Artillery, and declares that he became heartily sick of it. He was ordered to Cawnpore, and thence to Meerut. His ambition was to be attached to the Royal Horse Artillery. At Peshawar he met his father, who was in his sixty-ninth year. Lord Roberts, having left India when a baby, had hardly any remembrance of his sire. Attached to a battery, Roberts then became aide de camp to his father. By advice of his father, the aide de camp wished to enter the Quartermaster's department, and so some years later made the acquaintance of the Quartermaster General of the military department. This acquaintance having brought about certain results, Lord Roberts calls it "the turning point in his career."

In 1856, with the prospect of war between Russia and Turkey, England was uneasy about her Indian borders. There might be trouble on the Afghan borders. Dost Mahomed was an uncertain factor. Some kind of treaty was made between the English and the ruler of Afghanistan. European complications had made the Government in India rather timid. A mission was sent to Kandahar, and Roberts accompanied Gen. Reed as staff officer. On the young officer's return, all future plans of pacifically arranging the Afghan borders were rudely interrupted, for the mutiny in India broke out. It was a complete surprise. The causes of the mutiny Roberts sets forth in fullest detail.

Now came the young soldier's opportunity. A movable column being a prime necessity, Gen. Neville Chamberlain was put at its head, and Roberts was made a staff officer—"the most wonderful piece of good fortune that could come to me." Matters, as far as native troops were concerned, went from bad to worse. There were insubordination and the murder of European officers. When some of the regiments were disbanded they joined the rebel forces. In some parts of India the authorities were blinded by misplaced confidence. Very often the trouble arose because commanding officers were from advanced age incapacitated from active duty, for it is perfectly true that for service in actual warfare a General's eyes and legs are just as useful as are his brains.

In the suppression of the mutiny the part Roberts played was distinguished. Wherever there was heavy fighting he was always present. In his accounts of the push on Delhi, the assault, and the Lucknow rescue, always doing his best, he is careful not to give himself too great prominence. His gallantry always was conspicuous. He seems to have led a charmed life. Friends and comrades were killed by his side. And he was struck by a ball in the back and escaped death because the musket ball had first perforated the double leather of his pistol cartridge case. His "close shaves" were of almost daily occurrence. The capture of the Sikandarbagh was one of the most heroic deeds ever accomplished, and Roberts took part in it. While riding with the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Adrian Hope, to Roberts's "infinite pride and delight," he was told that he was to have the honor of conducting the force to a neighboring place where dangerous duty required a capable officer.

Individual prowess Lord Roberts showed when chasing a batch of mutineers who faced about and fired at his party. Then one of Roberts's comrades, an officer, fell, and two rebel sepoys seized the standard and made off with it. Roberts rode at them and overtook them. One of them put his musket close to Lord Roberts's body, pulled the trigger, but the arm missed fire. One sepoy he cut down; he then wrenched the standard from the other and carried it off, and in the same action, having saved, at the peril of his life, one of his own men, Roberts was deemed worthy of the Victoria Cross. The English value that cross, for notwithstanding Lord Roberts is G. C. B., G. C. S. I., and G. C. I. E., the V. C. leads the list of his honors.

Russia's advance toward Afghanistan alarmed England and rendered the Afghan an uncertain element. Shere Ali looked toward Russia for aid. In 1878 Lord Lytton proposed that Gen. Roberts should take charge of the command to be sent to the Punjab. Both England and Russia were evidently bidding for the favor of the Ameer, and he was shuffling.

"It was a proud, albeit a most anxious, moment," says Roberts, "when I assumed command of the Kuran field force; though a local Major General, I was only a Major in my regiment, and save for a short experience on one occasion in Lushai I had never had an opportunity of commanding troops in the field."

The situation was fraught with difficulties. His objective point was the Kuran Valley, and he knew he was to be surrounded by hostile forces and mountaineers who knew how to fight and whose race had been fighting then for centuries. On the 21st of November the Afghan territory was reached. The enemy soon showed what were its powers of resistance. The Afghans were well armed and had their batteries and shells to impede progress. There was "a formidable position"—that of Piewar Kotal—to be attacked. It would have been madness to try to rush it. It was a mountain 2,000 feet high, with precipitous spurs, just the place where a deadly fire could be poured into any rash advance. But it had to be turned, and flanked it was. The total strength of the command was about 3,400 men, with thirteen guns. A thousand men were left for the defense of the camp, and the remainder went on their dangerous duty, Roberts leading the flanking movements. Highlanders and the little Gurkhas were irresistible. A surprise was effected, in part, but much of the work was a hand-to-hand fight. It was often touch and go in this action because there alwys was a suspicion that certain Punjab troops were treacherously inclined, but Roberts's coolness and good judgment carried the day.

The Ameer Sher Ali felt it wise to treat. But this Ameer having suddenly died, another most slippery person, Yakub Khan, took his place. Negotiations were opened—diplomatic ones—under the approval of Lord Lytton's secretary, which business Lord Roberts, with his soldier-like instincts, may not have approved of.

The Khyber column was withdrawn and Lord Roberts's post was at Kuran. As an officer knowing his duties, the General was studying such geographical conditions as might exist between Kuran and Kabul. In July, 1879, Major Cavagnari took his departure for Kabul, from whence he was never to come alive. Roberts writes that at a dinner given in Cavagnari's honor he had his mind filled with gloomy forebodings as to the fate of the envoy and the "fine fellows" who accompanied him.

Gen. Roberts left Kuran and returned to Simla after this arduous campaign when, early in September, came the dreadful story of the murder of Cavagnari and all the Englishmen at Kabul. At once the Kabul field force was organized, and on the 7th of the month the General was off. The force now was 7,500 men, with 22 guns.

At Kushi the Ameer put in an appearance. Roberts placed no faith in him. Yacob Khan wanted the advance on Kabul to be discontinued. He was a wily fox, and wanted to have all the hill tribes assembled so as to obstruct Roberts's passage, but his cajoleries did not succeed. Some days later there came an attack from the enemy. It was evident to Lord Roberts that the Ameer was in constant communication with Kabul. "I pushed forward cavalry patrols along three roads to Kabul." There were numerous strong positions held by the Afghans. It ended by a heavy action with an obstinate enemy. In some cases the disparity of the English forces and the Afghan was 100 to 1,000, but English pluck and endurance told in the long run. Finally the enemy's camp was captured. Then Kabul became the prize. As a city it was insignificant. It had 50,000 inhabitants and mud-colored buildings. The English success was complete. The General was now forty-seven years old. Is it true that the goddess of victory turns her back on a man with gray hair?

With the abdication of Yakcub Khan other difficulties arose. The trouble was not over. Kabul was apparently quiet. Cavagnari's murderers had been dealt with more leniently, some of them at least, than they deserved. But there was a lowering cloud in the distance. The General had his hands full. It was necessary that communication should be kept up with his base, which was India. The hostility of the people remote from Kabul Roberts was satisfied about. He had no idea of being cooped up in Kabul should he be attacked. It was wiser to take the initiative. The more frequent were the reports brought to the General the more certain was he that only half his task was accomplished. "The enemy were concentrating at Kabul," and the combination of tribesmen might be formidable. He was determined to break them up. There had come certain reinforcements, and now the European Kabul corps numbered 8,374 men in all, with 22 guns.

In the subsequent fighting, on several occasions the English, when opposed to overwhelming numbers, had the worst of it and some guns were lost. Matters began to have an ominous look. In India all the difference exists between taking or not taking the offensive. For Europeans to retire is to lose all prestige. Outside of Kabul there was a strong place, the Sherpur, which Roberts had fortified and provisioned. It was strong naturally and was made stronger by the military engineer. The English forces now endangered took their position within the Sherpur. An attack made by 100,000 Afghans was possible. Battles were now frequent, but Sherpur was a place of safety.

There were, however, elements at work among the Afghans which led to their breaking up. This probably was known by the General. Reinforcements, he knew, would be sent him. Dangerous conditions surrounding Kabul and Sherpur were removed. There now arose a new scene of action for Roberts. In July, 1880, Gen. Burrows started for Kandahar. A portion of his troops, with their guns, deserted, and his condition became precarious. In an engagement fought by Burrows at Maiwand with 2,476 men in action he had over a third killed, wounded, or missing. It was a disaster. At once, Kabul having been made secure, Roberts started for the relief of Kandahar. Kandahar was reached after a forced march of 313 miles, and the difficulties of the ground and the resistance were less than had been expected. As a military movement it was the promptness of the advance, the steadiness of the troops, and the fine leadership which accomplished wonders.

But there must be an end to reviews, however interesting the book may be. The following extracts will give an opportunity to judge of the interesting material to be found in Lord Roberts's two volumes:

"I was with the two advanced guns in action on the Grand Trunk Road. The subaltern in charge was severely wounded, and almost at the same moment one of his Sergeants, a smart, handsome fellow, fell, shot through the leg. Seeing some men carrying him into a hut at the side of the road, I shouted: 'Don't put him there; he will be left behind; get a doolie for him, or put him on the limber. But what with the incessant fire from the enemy's guns, the bursting of shells, the crashing of shot through the branches of the trees, and all the din and hubbub of battle, I could not have been heard, for the poor fellow, with another wounded man, was left in the hut, and both were murdered by the mutineers. So many of the men with two guns were hors de combat, and the horses were so unsteady, (several of them being wounded,) that it was great difficulty in limbering up, and I was helping the drivers to keep the horses quiet, when I suddenly felt a tremendous blow on my back, which made me faint and sick, and I was afraid I should not be able to remain on my horse. The powerless feeling, however, passed off, and I managed to stick on until I got back to camp. I had been hit close to the spine by a bullet, and the wound would probably have been fatal, but for the fact that a leather pounch for caps, which I usually wore in front, near my pistol, had somehow slipped around to the back; the bullet passed through this before entering my body, and was thus prevented from penetrating very deep."

"A little after midnight we fell in as quickly as possible, and by the light of a lantern the orders of the assault were then read to the men. They were to the following purport: Any officer or man who might be wounded was to be left where he fell; no one was to step from the ranks to help him, as there was no one to spare. If the assault were successful, he would be taken away in the doolies, or litters, and carried to the rear, or wherever he could best receive medical assistance. If we failed, wounded and sound should be prepared to bear the worst. There was to be no plundering, but all prizes taken were to be put into a common stock for fair division after all was over. No prisoners were to be made, as we had no one to guard them, and care was to be taken that no women or children were injured. To this the men answered, 'No fear, Sir.' The officers now pledged their honor on their swords to abide by the orders, and the men then promised to follow their example. At this moment, as the regiment was about to march off, Father Betrand came up in his vestments, and, addressing the Colonel, begged for permission to bless the regiment, saying, 'We may differ some of us in matters of religion, but the blessing of an old man and a clergyman can do nothing but good.' The Colonel at once assented, and Father Betrand, lifting his hands to heaven, blessed the regiment in a most impressive manner, offering up at the same time a prayer for our success and for mercy on the souls of those soon to die!"

"The crush to get through the opening made by our guns became so great in the men's eagerness to get through and join the conflict within, that a regular block was the consequence, which every minute became more hopeless; one party made for the gateway, and another for a barred window close by, determined to force an entrance by them. The traverse having been rushed by the Fourth Punjab Infantry, gallantly led by a Dogra Subadar, a Punjabi Mohammedan of this distinguished corps behaved with the most conspicuous bravery. The enemy having been driven out the earthwork, made for a gateway, the heavy doors of which were in the act of being closed, when the Mohammedan, Mukarrah Khan by name, pushed his left arm, on which he carried a shield, between them, thus preventing their being shut; on his hand being badly wounded by a sword cut, he drew it out, instantly thrusting in the other arm, when the right was all but severed from the wrist. But he gained his object—the doors could not be closed, and were soon forced open altogether, upon which the Fourth Punjab Infantry swarmed in.

"The Afghans are an essentially arrogant and conceited people; they had not forgotten our disastrous retreat from Kabul, nor the annihilation of our army in the Khurd, Kabul, and Jagdalak Passes in 1841, and believed themselves to be quite capable of resisting our advances on Kabul. No great battle had as yet been fought; though Ali Masjid and the Peiwar Kotal had been taken, a small force of the enemy had been beaten by Charles Gought's brigade near Jalalabad, and a successful cavalry skirmish had occurred near Kandahar, the Afghans had nowhere suffered serious loss, and it was not to be wondered at if the fighting men in distant villages and in and around Kabul, Ghazni, Herat, Balkh, and other places still considered themselves undefeated and capable of defying us. They and their leaders had to depend for information as to recent events upon the garbled accounts of those who had fought against us, and it was unlikely they would be shaken in their belief in their superiority by such one-sided versions of what had occurred.

This book contains not alone the story of Lord Roberts's career. In true, honest, soldier-like fashion, he never neglects saying a kind word about those who stood up in the fight with him. It is not his fellow-officers alone that he praises; the man in the ranks, also, he never forgets. Reading the volumes you may discern what a straightforward, gallant man is that English General whom all the world honors.

*FORTY ONE YEARS IN INDIA, FROM SUBALTERN TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF. By Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, With portraits and maps. In two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

MOLTKE.

Letters to His English Wife and Others, Extending Over Fifty Years.

Pasages from this new volume of letters written by von Moltke are at hand in English papers. The Times says the collection will deepen the impression produced by the earlier volumes of his correspondence, and it is mainly on account of their revelations of the character and the home life of the man that the letters deserve to be widely read. Stern inflexibility von Moltke had at command; "but behind his seeming coldness lay a warm heart and a rare thoughtfulness for others." In an early letter to his young fiancée the secret of his life, The Times thinks, it finds expressed.

The many years of repression in which I grew up have permanently injured my character, suppressed my feelings, and stifled right and noble pride. It was not till late in life that I began to build up again from within what had not been destroyed. Do you then help me henceforth to improve.

The influence of Mme. von Moltke during the twenty-six years of their happy married life seems to show forth in the letters, where gentleness and charity grow with the years of the writer. Politics, which von Moltke discussed with his brothers, rarely find place in these letters, but some scattered allusions are characteristic:

"Dear soul, do not insist upon changing other people's political views; let every one hold his own opinion. It is strange how everybody feels it to be his vocation to discuss politics, whereas, perhaps, only a couple of dozen persons in the whole world know anything at all about the subject."

The Prussian National Assembly is a pitiful gathering; they preach, not speak; many words, little substance. * * * An hour was wasted in settling whether eight or sixteen members should be appointed on a committee. When it comes to voting a good number of the members are quite undecided whether to vote yes or no; they stand up, look around, sit down; in that it is evident they don't know what it is all about. And these are our legislators!

While in London in 1857 he had a little difficulty with his mount in Hyde Park, which is thus amusingly recorded:

The Lord in his wrath made the Duke of Wellington Master of the Horse; he understands nothing about horses, so he provided me with an animal that had won at the last races. I never rode a more uncomfortable one; likely enough that he had never been ridden before except by a jockey; or my light overcoat so tickled his back that he bucked the whole time and bored as well. * * * To make it perfect one of my trouser straps burst. I had to manoeuvre with the utmost circumspection, and am thankful to have got out of it so passably.

A curious impression one gets is from the few traces the book contains of the writer's life work. There are brief allusions to his duties, lectures, or conferences, and frequent signs of great preoccupation, but these are "the only indications of the long labors by which the Prussian Army was perfected as a weapon of war. Throughout the innate modesty of the man is apparent. This quality, not common among great soldiers and certainly exceptional in Prussia, confers an indescribable charm upon these volumes." A letter from Horsitz tells briefly the story of the battle of Königgrätz. The ruling feature of the strategy of the campaign, which has incurred much doctrinaire criticism, is thus described:

The advantage of the inner line of operations which would have brought together an overwhelming fighting force in Bohemia at the appropriate moment to oppose the two Prussian armies advancing respectively from the north and from the east, must have dwindled down in proportion as the two co-operating armies approached one another. Field Marshal Benedek now, however, (30th June,) could not attack the one without laying his flank open to the attack of the other. The junction of two until then separated armies upon the battlefield itself was, I had always considered, the highest object which a strategist could seek to attain. In forming the plan of the campaign, therefore, it was decided to voluntarily continue the separation which at the beginning seemed unavoidable, and to postpone the immediate co-operation until the moment when contact with the main force of the enemy was imminent.

In 1868, Moltke's wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, was taken from him, "and there seems to have been a fear that the blow would end his public career. The Queen of Prussia, however, intervened, sending for his sister and begging her to share his empty home. The strong self-control and the sterling patriotism of the great chief of staff prevailed, and his invaluable services were rendered available in another great war." The few letters from Versailles and Ferrière in 1870-71 have many points of interest. Von Moltke forecasts the campaign with hope:

Never before have we on our side waged a more just war than this, and we may therefore rely upon God's protection. His ways, however, are not our ways, and in the progress of the world He sometimes accomplishes His ends by lost battles. Nevertheless, we trust to obtain a happy issue; the political situation, too, is favorable, unless we have good reason to believe that, during the beginning, at all events, we shall not have a second enemy on our back.

The letters "give hints of hard work and some anxiety. Caution can be traced—super overcoolishness. And from first to last no one could gather that Moltke was directing armies over a great part of France":

The perseverance and pertinacity of the French ought to receive due acknowledgment; it must be said to their credit that it appears to them to be utterly incredible that they could possibly be conquered, and yet the superiority of the Germans had been shown in all the battles, even in those in which they were opposed to greater numbers.

I cannot sufficiently thank God that I have been permitted to live to see the end of this world-famous campaign. "The Lord is mighty in the weak," but I shall first begin to rejoice over the result when all is complete. How often in the past has it seemed that all was going well (Sedan, Metz) when suddenly there came a "situation" which again made everything doubtful.

The last of the series, written at the age of ninety, discusses Prof. Drummond's little work, "The Best in the World." "I have read it with the greater interest," writes von Moltke, "because I myself had thought out something of the kind, and, though only for my own eyes, set it upon paper, which I can read aloud to you at Creisau. According to his theory, the Moslem and the heathen can be saved as surely as the Christian, and I think so, too."

"These most interesting volumes," says The Times, "contain the record of a life singularly pure and noble, unspoiled by dazzling successes. Moltke as a man can teach us a greater lesson than as a strategist and organizer of victory."

The Literature of France.*

The really distinguishing characteristic of these lectures is the fact of their having been delivered in French to an Australian audience and having met with a sufficiently cordial reception to warrant their publication in book form. The casual reader is apt to forget how much intellectual stir goes on in that remote progressive corner of the globe, and Mme. or Mlle. Dreyfus recognizes this unintentional injustice in commenting upon the Public Library of Melbourne. It was there, she says, that she found the collection of works on French literature that enabled her to prepare her lectures, and she adds:

"To find in Australia so complete and well-selected a collection of books upon this subject may not surprise those foreigners residing here, who live in a certain intellectual atmosphere, but I know a good many Parisians—and why should I not add, a good many Londoners also?—who would be greatly astonished by such a fact. But what would they say if they were informed, in addition, that the private libraries which have been hospitably opened to me are, relatively speaking, on the same scale as the Public Library, which stands on as high a level as the best institutions of the kind in Europe?"

The lectures in themselves are by no means unworthy of an intelligent audience. They do not pretend to anything more than a glance over the broad field lying between the time of the Chanson de Geste and the time of Molière; but they are written in a lively and intimate fashion that gains and keeps attention. One realizes the Gallic cast of the lecturer's mind in the comparison between Montaigne and Shakespeare, and there is a curious effect of unfamiliarity with English standards in the comparison between Montaigne and Charles Lamb. At times the foreigner is exalted above his merit, as when the lovely simplicity of Villon's "Mais ou sont les neiges d'antan?" is said to be excelled by "the incomparable lines of the poet-peasant of Scotland: 'Like the snowfalls in the river, a moment white then melts forever,'"

But taken by and large and in the light of the author's intention, there is little fault to be found with this modest and convenient handbook. We have an idea that certain sins of literary style should be visited on the translator, sentences in which a hundred and thirty-odd words are crowded between two periods, for example. And why must we continue to cry aloud for an index in the case of books of this character?

Story of the Earth.*

Prof. Angelo Heilprin's "The Earth and Its Study" may be considered the best introduction to the general leading facts of geology that we have yet read. It may be in large measure introductory, but it has a distinct character of its own. The trouble about books of this kind is that by compressing within a limited number of pages an endless number of topics there comes about a certain difficulty in catching the writer's main subject. In geology, especially, there must be connection, for the links in the chain must be visible.

One striking element in the book lies in the illustrations, which are all photogravures. They are not the hard, dry lines, which confuse the reader. You see the exact picture of, say, a mountain, or a valley, or a rock, or a glacier, and plainly before your eyes. You understand what are the formation, the structure, and the development of the objects on the face of the earth, and even of those which are below you.

Intelligent people well up in art and literature show ignorance in regard to the structure of the earth which would be on a par with that of a Zulu. It is not, then, for the student alone that Prof. Heilprin has written this volume, but for everybody, and those who read it will be assured of its exceeding interest. As a professor of geology, Prof. Heilprin is not alone thoroughly informed. He has the singular ability of presenting his subject in a clear and taking way.

*LECTURES ON FRENCH LITERATURE DELIVERED IN MELBOURNE. By Irma Dreyfus. With portrait of the author. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

*THE EARTH AND ITS STORY. A First Book of Geology. By Angelo Heilprin. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Spinning of Two Wheels.*

The hero of this volume, as he stood behind the counter in a great English department store, and turned over linens and blankets, was polite or obsequious, but was not handsome to look at. His complexion was pallid, he had hair of uncertain hue, and his nose was undeterminate. His talk was stereotyped—"cliché," the author calls it. It was the commonplace of the counter. But H. G. Wells, as a truthful author, conceals nothing.

The hero's legs were in a shocking condition; just a mass of bruises from thigh to ankle. Must you be a Sherlock Holmes to divine the reason for these abrasions and bruises? Mr. Hoopdriver had been learning how to ride a wheel. Unquestionably Meredith's hero in "The Egoist" had a superb leg. It was a presence in itself, but Mr. Hoopdriver's legs were poor, originally poor, spindly ones, and when he rode his wheel he was too unsophisticated to wear padded calves to his stockings. In fact, as "The Wheels of Chance" begin to spin, you have a very poor opinion of Mr. Hoopdriver, and class him among the cads, and that is just what the author wants you to do.

The young fellow has his holiday, and starts on a wheeling trip through the South of England. He meets with the usual upsettings, and once more his poor legs suffer; but now comes the true adventure, for across his track comes the girl in gray. Jessie is a charming young person, who has run away from a bad aunt with a scoundrel, who has offered her marriage. Mr. Hoopdriver comes in her way. As Mr. Bechamel, the rascal, has been very rude to the dry goods clerk, the latter resents it. Then the situation becomes clearer. Jessie tells her story in part to Mr. Hoopdriver, and there is an elopement. Counter jumper though he may be, Hoopdriver is a gallant man, a preux chevalier, and the erring Jessie, now quite cured, is restored to her home. If only Hoopdriver had pretended to be not what he exactly was, and enacted the part of Perseus, then perhaps Jessie would have for an instant lost her heart to him. For a short time, it is true, the man did get off some monstrous whoppers, but the stories hurt him, and so, after a while, he told the young person in gray what a liar he had been. When the two parted there was a really sad adieu. Jessie, with all her romantic ideas, had really found an honest young fellow whom she had fired with new and strange ambitions.

The sequel is left to the reader's devising. Did Hoopdriver rebel at fate, and carve out a place for himself, turning his back on the counter and the yardstick? Did Jessie wait for him? It is a pretty story, and both amusingly and feelingly told.

*THE WHEELS OF CHANCE. A Bicycling Idyl. By H. G. Wells. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

New Books and New Editions.

We await the grander editions of Lord Byron, notices of which have appeared in these columns. In the meantime a diminutive "Poetical Works of Lord Byron," in four volumes, is most attractive. Each book is 4 1-4 inches long by 3 inches wide, and the thickness of the opuscule is five-eighths of an inch. The paper is thin and strong, such as the Oxford University only uses. In New York the edition is to be had of Henry Frowde's agent, 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue.

The racing machine is still to the fore, and the matter of lines and construction will be as much under discussion in 1897 as it was last year. Mr. W. P. Stephens, the yachting editor of Forest and Stream, has written a handsome work, with any number of designs, which has for title "Supplement to Small Yachts," containing examples of yachts and small craft in America and England between 1890 and 1896. The publisher is the Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

"The Incas, the Children of the Sun," by Telford Groesbeck, with a preface by Clements R. Markham, is published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Groesbeck, who has been a diligent student of the lore of South America, writes in glowing lines his version of the rule of the Incas. The work is superbly made up, and Mr. Eric Pape's illustrations are excellent.

"Rays of Sunshine" is a book to be used every day in the year. The author gives only his initials—S. C. A text from Scripture is found on every page in the little volume, and S. C. adds a few simple words of advice or consolation. The matter, as far as the author goes, is excellent. The book is beautifully made up. The publishers are James Pott & Co.

Henry Frowde publishes "The Poetical Works of Robert Burns," with notes, glossary, index of first lines, and chronological text, the same edited by J. Logie Robertson, and all in one thin volume, with index. But there are 635 pages, and you cease wondering how much can be put in so small a parcel when you learn it is an Oxford University Press volume. The agency for this and other of the Oxford University Press publications is at 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue.

M. Adolphe Gallier has taken advantage of his long professional career in the culinary art, and now presents his entire lore in a volume entitled "The Majestic Family Cook Book." In this work are 1,300 selected recipes, simplified for the use of housekeepers, and in addition are many choice bills of fare. M. Gallier has exercised his calling in Russia, Austria, Egypt, France, and the United States. As master of the casseroles of the Hotel Majestic, M. Gallier may be considered the most accomplished of artists. The publishers are the Messrs. Putnam.

S. C. has made selections from various sources which he brings together in a handsome volume, with the title of "Ideals." It is a twin volume to "Rays of Sunshine." Both books are published by James Pott & Co.

The Rev. H. G. Batterson's verses have gone through several editions. Messrs. James Pott & Co. now present "Vesper Bells and Other Verses" in handsome form, and with an excellent photogravure of the author.

The Rev. L. W. Mulhane has written a work entitled "Leprosy and the Charity of the Church." Some time ago Mr. Mulhane presented a pamphlet on this subject, and the demand for it was such that he was induced to enlarge and revise it into the present volume. The author tells of the heroic work done by the Church in caring for lepers in all parts of the world. At the conclusion the fact is noted of the sending of four daughters of St. Vincent de Paul in April of last year to take charge of the leper colony in Louisiana. Who can read of Father Damien without a swelling heart? The author writes that there is a name linked with that of Father Damien, and it is that of Joseph Dutton, an American, who went to Molokai in 1886 as Father Damien's assistant. In the leper island Joseph Dutton abides to-day, tending, watching, consoling the ill ones, and administering the last rites to the dead. In a recent letter Mr. Dutton wrote: "By the last mail I had an invitation to the reunion of my old army regiment, to be held at my home in the States. I replied 'that I had entered another army service, enlisting for life, or rather death.'" The publishers of this volume are D. H. McBride & Co. of New York and Chicago.

Pilgrims to Friedrichsruh.

From The Ladies' Home Journal for January.

All about Friedrichsruh you see evidences of the love borne. There come, of course, multitudes who care first of all to see the great man. They come from all over Germany, and not a few from other parts of the world, the United States included. It is an event to witness his reception of them, the homage they offer him, which is so evidently in great part personal, for it is no longer as if he were the all-powerful Minister and ruler of Germany. These pilgrimages are honorable to human nature, and especially to German human nature. But what struck me especially in such of these demonstrations as I have seen was the mood in which Prince Bismarck received them. To him they were tokens of friendship; he clearly liked to think of these strangers as friends. Some of them had been his comrades in the battlefield or the Senate House. You saw how fraternal was the feeling with which he grasped their hands. The light came into his eyes, and I have seen tears come into theirs. There was between them a tie which both recognized, and it was because the Prince's recognition of it was so heartfelt, so human, and tender, that the hearts of these veterans of war and peace overflowed.

Ginger Bread Puppets.

From the January St. Nicholas.

The City of Amsterdam claims St. Nicholas as its patron saint, and during the first week of December confectioners' shops throughout the city display one special delicacy called "St. Nicholas cake," of which large quantities are sold at this season. "Men" and "women" made of this crisp, brown cake, or gingerbread, can be bought in different sizes and at all prices. These sweet creatures are often called "sweethearts," ("vrijers" we say in Dutch,) and the girls receive a "man," the boys a "woman." I remember quite well what fun it used to be to hear the servant come in with: "If you please, Ma'am, here is Miss Annie's sweetheart," and hand a gingerbread man to my mother.

DE LESSEPS.

The Address of Anatole France as His Successor at the French Academy.

Paris Dispatch to The London Times, Dec. 22.

M. Anatole France has to-day been received into the French Academy to occupy the seat left vacant by M. de Lesseps. The delicate, ingenious, and distinguished author of "Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard," of "Thaïs," of the "Lys Rouge," and of so many other works that have been the delight of all persons of taste; the inexhaustible essayist, who mingled so happily wit and learning, and who remained buried for long periods in his books and investigations, to emerge only from time to time from his solitude to add a fresh work to his valuable list of volumes, seemed, indeed, hardly the writer one would have chosen to study the career of the indomitable pioneer de Lesseps, who may be called action incarnate, while his successor and biographer is the personification of study. But when a Frenchman has at his disposal the insight and the knowledge of M. Anatole France he remains always, as the French say, equal to himself, always ready for the most unexpected literary achievement, and whatever his theme when he writes on men and things, however foreign at first sight the particular subject may seem to ordinary interests, you are sure to be struck by his penetration and the terse simplicity of the style in which he deals with the matter which he chances to have in hand.

M. Anatole France, therefore, charmed without surprising his auditors this afternoon in his survey of the works and the efforts and in his analysis of the sources of the energy of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. With a steady artist's hand he contrasted the glorious ascent with the Icarian martyrdom of the fall, when, from the first stage of the descent, he was able to cast a frightened glance into the abyss where he was to be precipitated by his excess of ardor, his overweening confidence, and his magnificent disdain of the obstacles that lay in his course and caused his downfall. After his exordium, M. Anatole France gave a summary of de Lesseps's career, and I give some passages which will furnish an idea of the ability, research, and literary merit of his address:

"He had been but a short time in Madrid when one morning, while at work in his study, he was informed that a young lady of the Court awaited him with her duenna in the salon of the embassy. He went thither, and recognized, weeping, under her veil, the daughter of the Grand Mistress of the Palace, Mlle. Eugénie de Montijo. She was distantly related to him by marriage. She came to interest him in the fate of thirteen officers of the garrison of Valencia, who, condemned to death for an act which had seemed to them most natural—a pronunciamento—were to be shot within twenty-four hours. It seemed quite too late to hope to save them. Marshal Narvaez, the head of the Government, had threatened to resign if the Queen pardoned them. The Court, the Marshal, and the Ministers were at Aranjuez. M. de Lesseps had but one idea, but it was the best one—namely, to send for post horses and drive to Aranjuez. On the way he reflected on what should be done, and when he left his carriage in front of the palace he had decided upon both his demeanor and his words. He asked to see the Marshal, led him out upon a balcony, and said to him: 'I have come to take leave of you. If it becomes known that Mlle. de Montijo, a member of one of the greatest Spanish families, has vainly solicited my intervention to obtain a generous pardon, which, to my mind, would strengthen rather than weaken you, there is nothing left for me but to withdraw, and I bid you good-bye.' The Andalusian watched him for some moments, and, seeing that his features confirmed his utterance, he took his hand, shook it, and said to him, 'Go, Ferdinand, with the heads of these persons in your pocket.' Twenty years later Eugénie de Montijo, Empress of the French, was the first on the Aigle to traverse the Suez Canal. * * *

"It is said that Darius worked at the earliest canal. This canal, fed by Nile water and leading from sea to sea, was still in existence in the time of the Lagides, for Queen Cleopatra after the defeat of Actium tried to pass her fleet through it in order to escape the Romans and to gain the mountains of unknown Africa. The Emperors in turn kept up this waterway, which received the name of Trajan's Stream. The Khalifs dug it afresh. But under the Abassides it was filled up for strategic reasons. It was a work of peace suppressed by war. * * * The thing was at this point asking to be made, but nothing could be attempted in Egypt during the reign of that bad Prince Abbas, a successor of Mehemet Ali. M. de Lesseps put his scheme into a drawer and set himself to cultivate the land just purchased by his mother-in-law, Mme. Delamalle, in Berry. He executed useful works on this Chesnaye estate and established a model farm.

"One day, when he was on the scaffolding of a house which he was building, the newspapers were brought to him. He read in them the death of Abbas and the accession of that Prince Said, to whom he had formerly offered macaroni in Egypt, and whom he had since seen in melancholy exile in Paris in a lodging house in the Rue Richelieu—Said, his pupil, friend, and guest. * * * He was a generous, impressive, but violent man, who would not bear the slightest contradiction. He had fits of fury and of magnanimity. If he had happened to kill his friend in anger he would have wept for him. He was educated and sagacious, yet M. de Lesseps could not methodically submit his plan to him, as Riquet submitted to Colbert the plan of a canal through Languedoc. Said wanted to be great and alone great. It was necessary to make him believe that the idea was his own.

"On Nov. 15, 1854, the camp was posted in the oasis of Gheil, on the site of the ancient Marea. It may be said that the greatest affair of the civilized world was decided on that day between a Christian and a Mohammedan on a remote spot in the desert. M. de Lesseps related it in a vivid and chatty letter to his mother-in-law. I cannot do better than read the opening lines: 'The camp begins to be astir. The freshness of the air heralds sunrise. On my right the East is in all its glory. On my left the West is gloomy and cloudy. All at once I perceive a brilliant rainbow, its extremities extending from east to west. I confess that I felt my heart beat, and I had need of checking my imagination, which in this sign of covenant spoken of in Scripture was already greeting the advent of the veritable link between the east and the west and the day assigned for the success of my scheme.' * * * Said was at that moment mild and beaming. The Frenchman explained his plan. Said listened and said: 'Your plan is mine; I accept it; we will consider during the rest of the journey the ways of realizing it.' * * *

"The Suez Canal was opened on Nov. 16, 1869. A fleet of warships and merchantmen, with flags flying, was at anchor in Port Said roads. On the shore, where national flags were waving and where Cross and Crescent were to be seen, two altars were erected—one for the Apostolic Prothonotary, the other for the grand Ulema—and from them rose to heaven the Christian and the Mohammedan prayers like the two lines, which, drawn from two points in space by the mathematician, point without ever meeting to a distant star. Among the Princes and Kings assembled at those festivals of peace and civilization there shone with the lustre of power and beauty the sovereign who, ten months later, quitting her deserted palace in the horror of an immense disaster, found M. de Lesseps with some few friends to offer her his arm and secure her flight through a capital in which the revolution rumbled. This happy man who succored an illustrious and hapless lady was one day also to fall from the pinnacle of glory into an abyss of adversities. * * *

"I must finish my sketch, and follow M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in the last years of his life. He was struck when near death by a calamity which had the dimensions of a public misfortune. The disaster was great, like the dream which had preceded it. The enterprise of the interoceanic canal collapsed, and groans still resound from the ruins. This is neither the time nor the place to speak of them. You do not expect me to investigate the causes. Scarcely is it allowable for me to indicate the most general causes, and to say that the slow, sullen, sometimes obscure, but continuous and sovereign will which supported the Suez undertaking was not there to secure France against the violent blows of passions, instincts, and mischances. The new enterprise was more adventurous than the first, and nothing in the feeble, diffuse, and changeable direction of public affairs was capable of either restraining the covetousness of a group of pillaging financial adventurers and politicians or of checking that instinctive panic of the multitude which in a moment overturns everything. Everything collapsed. Vanquished by age, overwhelmed by the blow which struck him, but preserving, I understand, all the lucidity of his mind, M. de Lesseps was conscious of his extreme misfortune. In the hour tragic for his name and glory, alone amid his family in the rustic dwelling of Chesnaye, where, almost half a century previously he had drawn on the map the small line which was to unite two worlds, now infirm, helpless, and saddened, pulling his traveling rug over his chilly knees, the great traveler was dying in silence. But one by one tears were seen running down his wasted cheeks. * * *

"He had too much confidence in himself and in his long good fortune, but generous, great, full of kindliness, strength, and courage, in sympathy with mankind, capable everywhere of action and inspiring action, he labored all his life at vast and pacific undertakings, and gained by toil his place among the élite of useful men. What he effected is immense and beneficial. For the West, fettered by too narrow bounds, he opened an outlet. He opened new highways for energy, and afforded opportunities for action in concord and harmony. Such a man has but one judge—the universe. He served the interests of mankind. A grateful mankind will confer on him the name of benefactor and friend, and his statue erected at Suez on the bank of the canal will be saluted for centuries by the flags of the nations."

The Battle of the Nile.

Captain Mahan in the January Century.

Of thirteen French ships of the line, all but two were taken or destroyed. The fleet was annihilated. "Victory," said Nelson justly, "is certainly not a name strong enough for such a scene as I have passed." In completeness of immediate results upon the field, no fleet action has ever equaled the battle of the Nile. Upon the fortunes of the particular enterprise which elicited it—Bonaparte's Oriental expedition—the effect was absolutely decisive. It became impossible, and was by experience demonstrated to be impossible, to afford to the expeditionary force the renewal of men and supplies upon which depended not only the prosecution of the undertaking, but even the maintenance of the position already achieved.

The influence of the battle of the Nile was more far-reaching still; the continent of Europe became convulsed from end to end as soon as the news was received. Elated by Bonaparte's career of victory in Italy, and by the submission of Austria to terms of peace, the French Government had entered upon a course of arrogant aggression toward other countries—of which the unprovoked Egyptian expedition was only one example—that had aroused the wrath of all nations. Even the United States was forced from its attitude of benevolent neutrality, which had depended upon the tradition of the War of Independence and the adoption by France of republican institutions.

A Monument to Whittier.

From the January Atlantic.

It may not be out of place to suggest that if there is any American poet who deserves the statue of a man of action—not the seated or half-recumbent effigy of the thinker or philosopher, but the figure in bronze standing in the attitude of intellectual combat with the world—that poet is Whittier. No figure, it would seem, could more readily inspire the sculptor, especially if the man be taken in the prime of his life. Every one who has described him at that epoch has left an account of a most impressive personality. Col. T. W. Higginson saw in him, at thirty-five, "a man of striking personal appearance—tall, slender, with olive complexion, black hair, straight black eyebrows, brilliant eyes, and an Oriental, Semitic cast of countenance." Not an ill moment for the sculptor's consideration would be that of Whittier's appearance at the anti-slavery convention at Philadelphia, in 1833, when, according to Mr. J. Miller McKim, who was with him, his figure, "with his dark frock coat with standing collar, black, flashing eyes, and black beard," was noticeable; and if it be objected that it should be the poet, and not the agitator, who would be thus represented, the answer may surely be made that the ethical basis was never lacking in Whittier's verse, and that it is as the poet moving his fellow-countrymen by his works to humaner feelings that this poet at least should be depicted.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

History and Biography.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Stopford A. Brooke. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA. From Subaltern to Commander in Chief. By Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 2 vols. $12.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Vol. XLIX. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.75.

THE STRUGGLE OF THE NATIONS. EGYPT, SYRIA, AND ASSYRIA. By G. Maspero. Large 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.50.

LES TAPISSERIES DE RAPHAEL AU VATICAN ET DANS LES PRINCIPAUX MUSEES AU COLLECTION DE L'EUROPE. 4to. Paris: J. Rothschild.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED TO THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. By the late Lord Leighton. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

THE STORY OF THE ROMANS. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60 cents.

COMMENTARIES ON HEBREW AND CHRISTIAN MYTHOLOGY. By Judge Parish B. Ladd. 12mo. New York: The Truth Seeker Company.

Poetry.

AS YOU LIKE IT. By William Shakespeare. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents.

VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. By James Russell Lowell. 16mo. New York: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn. 35 cents.

Fiction.

FACING THE FLAG. By Jules Verne. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50 cents.

UNCANNY TALES. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

A HARLOT'S PROGRESS. By H. de Balzac. Translated by James Waring. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

CRAGS AND CRATERS. By William Dudley Oliver. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE STANDARD OF VALUE. By William Leighton Jordan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

CHRISTIANITY AND IDEALISM. By John Watson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

BENNER'S PROPHECIES OF FUTURE UPS AND DOWNS IN PRICES. By Samuel Benner. 18mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE'S RELIGIO MEDICI AND URN-BURIAL. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

RELIGION IN BOYHOOD. By the Rev. Ernest B. Layard. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. By Floyd W. Tomkins, Jr. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

THE RED DEER. By the Rev. H. A. Macpherson, Cameron of Lochiel, and Others. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

THE STEAM NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Frank M. Bennett. 8vo. Pittsburg: Press of W. T. Nicholson.

A PECULIAR IRISHMAN. By One Jones. 12mo. New York: The Truth Seeker Company.

McLEOD OF THE CAMERONS. By M. Hamilton. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

A Recent Treasury Opinion as to Importations and the Views of Several Publishers.

Importers of books are considerably exercised over tariff questions at present. A controversy has arisen in publishing circles regarding the merits of the law which was enacted at the beginning of the present Administration. The particular points at issue are the meaning of the term "scientific books," and the extent of the tariff which shall be placed upon such foreign publications as are made dutiable in the bill, which is now being prepared by the Ways and Means Committee. In a general way, the typographical unions want higher duties on foreign prints. They have joined forces with those dealers who are dissatisfied with the working of the Wilson bill. It is urged by the printers and those importers or dealers who side with them that the following paragraph, describing what publications are exempt from duty, is capable of various constructions, and has been taken advantage of to a considerable extent in importing free of duty books which, in reality, are subject to a tariff, if the spirit of the law is to be observed:

"Books, engravings, photographs, bound or unbound, etchings, music, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments."

The Solicitor of the Treasury has prepared at the request of the department an opinion, in which he advises that "scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research" relate to new discoveries in the field of science, and do not include textbooks, compilations, and discussions of scientific subjects already understood.

This construction of the law is concurred in by the Treasury Department, and a circular of instructions in accordance with the Solicitor's views has been forwarded to all customs officers. Under this ruling some importations which dealers had been bringing in free of duty have been interfered with, and hence the demand that Congress should make a plainer law.

Mr. George Haven Putnam objects to the law on account of its vagueness. At the time the measure was framed, the Hon. William L. Wilson was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and Mr. Putnam called his attention to the faulty construction of the paragraph relating to the importation of scientific books. He anticipated that there would be a great deal of trouble in determining precisely what constituted a scientific book of original research, and subsequent experience, he says, has justified his predictions.

Mr. Putnam declared with a great deal of emphasis that there were inequalities under the law. He had found it to be the case frequently that there would be more delay and trouble over questions of admission or appraisement than the books themselves were worth. While in a general way he thought books of instruction ought to be admitted free of duty, he was prepared to acquiesce in any condition that was deemed best for the country, so long as all could be treated alike. He claimed that the term "scientific books" was altogether too indefinite. It did not seem possible to him that men could agree in its interpretation. What might be agreed upon in New York could easily be looked upon in an entirely different light in Philadelphia or Boston. There cannot fail to be injustice until the phraseology of the law is cleared up. Mr. Putnam says he is taking no interest in the controversy beyond this point.

Mr. Charles Scribner said he was entirely satisfied with the spirit of the law, as well as its operation. His house had experienced no difficulty with it, and he believed that the opposition came from persons who wanted a too liberal construction of the measure. He thought the rulings of the Treasury Department fair.

Mr. George P. Brett of the Macmillan Company said that the only injustice under the law, so far as he knew, was to buyers. He favored the exemption from tariff duty of all books of instruction. The public has to pay these duties, he said, and it makes little difference to dealers whether there is a tariff or not. The tariff simply adds so much to the cost of a volume, and an importer's profits are not greatly affected by it.

Mr. Brett described a number of cases in which he had differed with the Board of Appraisement, but he thought this was bound to happen in any business. He paid a high compliment to the integrity and intelligence of the Government officials, and he had seen no inequality in the operation of the law. He said the public should note that there is a marked distinction between "scientific books" and "original scientific books." Mr. Brett also combated the claim that millions of dollars' worth of scientific works have been brought in free of duty under the new law by the subterfuge of presenting a coloring of original matter. He pronounced this claim an absurdity. There is a general decrease in the importation of books, Mr. Brett said, because American publishers are becoming able to supply the wants of the people.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 16, 1897.

Froude's Early Life.

Max Müller's literary recollections, as reprinted in these columns a month ago from Cosmopolis, related to German men of letters whom he had known in his youth. They were of uncommon interest, since they were concerned with his father, who was a poet, with Uhland, Heine, and others. The second installment of the recollections, which has now appeared, pertains to English men of letters, and particularly to Froude, to whom by marriage Max Müller was related.

Froude's early life was beset with much hardship. His novel, "The Nemesis of Faith," brought him persecution at Oxford, and alienated more than one valued friend who passed him on the street without recognition. Froude not only lost his fellowship, but "Bishops shook their heads, nay, even their fists, at the young heretic." His own father, a Venerable Archdeacon, stopped the allowance he had formerly made him. The headmastership of a college, to which he had been elected and which he had accepted, was taken from him. Everywhere he was persecuted. His poverty seemed almost to give "increased zest and enjoyment to his pursuers."

Meanwhile, he supported himself as best he could by selling his books one by one. But it was a hard task to do so, and the gift of $1,000 sent to him through Müller "saved him from drowning." This sum Froude accepted as a loan, and he afterward returned it. He was a very sensitive man, and suffered keenly from the loss of friends and acquaintances. Whatever Froude wrote afterward involved the meeting not of "a single critic only, but a whole army." With the case of his "History of England," a kind of association seemed to have been formed for its suppression; "those who were behind the scenes know how certain of his rivals and enemies actually banded themselves together, as if against a common enemy."

But this hostility did not ruin the sale of his book. Just as "The Nemesis of Faith" gained new readers after a professor at Oxford had burned a copy in his lecture room, so was it with the history. The army of its enemies made it more widely read, so that this work and his others enabled him "to live independently and even comfortably by his pen."

Signal was the triumph for Froude when, in the last years of his life, Lord Salisbury made him Regius Professor of History at Oxford. Well might he rejoice in it as the first public recognition he had ever received. To have that recognition come from the Prime Minister of England was a great thing, but even greater was the privilege of going back to his own University, where he had been bitterly pursued, with one of its greatest honors now resting on him. Froude at Oxford succeeded Freeman, one of his chief literary enemies.

But Froude had an even greater reward. Other men who had filled this Oxford office had often lectured to scant audiences. Stubbs complained that sometimes not more than two or three listless men had sat before him. Froude filled the lecture room to the end of his course; the room was actually crowded. More than that, he gave private lectures, had large audiences at them, and "was on the most friendly and intimate terms with some of his pupils."

The persecution of Froude probably could have occurred in no other civilized land except England. It would have been impossible here, and we cannot imagine it as a possible thing in France or in Germany. The best side of an Englishman is one of the most charming manifestations of human nature that the earth gives; and the bad side one of the most repellant. No men in the world know so well how to show downright brutality—remorseless brutality. That Froude, a sensitive man, with more than one trait that was feminine rather than masculine, survived it all and had his day of triumph is one of the finest examples of poetic revenge that our century has seen among men of letters.

We may not like all that Froude has written. The closing passage of his "Caesar" may have shocked his readers and may shock them still. His editing of the Carlyle memorials may still seem to us one of the greatest perversions of sense of duty that we know. His "History of England" may repel us as an example of hero worship gone altogether wrong. But the man Froude, once his life becomes well known to us, awakens respect and commands admiration. His strict sincerity no one ever doubted. He fought his own good fight, and fought it alone and successfully. The faith he had made with his own spirit and genius he kept to the end, and he had his reward.

More Readers for History and Fiction.

The official list of English books published in 1896 has just appeared. Like the lists for the two preceding years, it shows an increase—the number was 60 greater than for 1895. The respective totals were 6,573 and 6,513, the new editions of old books for 1896 being 1,339, (which are included in the total of 6,573.)

As to classes of books, there were a few striking changes. Books of theology, poetry, and education remain about the same, but there was an increase of 200 among new historical books and one of 100 among new novels, while the increase among reprinted novels was still greater—200.

These increases will not surprise those who are accustomed to observe the tendencies of literature. That novel-reading is a growing pursuit has been a familiar fact for some years, and as yet no signs of diminution appear. No writers find such rewards as do writers of fiction, and nowhere, we may add, is finer art now shown. Men and women, after all, are interested in nothing so deeply as in human nature—its fortunes, its manifestations, its possibilities. To the end of time this theme will be of inexhaustible interest. The tales of early Egypt, the folk-lore that pervades the literature of every land and every epoch, proclaim how wide is this interest and how permanent.

The greatest source of gratification respecting fiction should be derived from the increase shown in the number of reprints. Was it not Emerson who remarked, "When a new book comes out, I read an old one"? This example the public is obviously beginning to show signs of following to some purpose. And for reprints, what a storehouse there has been to open up again to the delight and the admiration of readers! We may not hope in our time to see such work produced again, save perhaps an occasional example or two, worthy to compare with the masters of the past. With Fielding, Jane Austen, Scott, and all that noble company of the dead who yet live, need the time ever come when readers will actually lack for good novels to read, or publishers for good ones to reprint?

But in the increase among books of history doubtless lies the most suggestive fact in the list for 1896. This reflects known conditions. Never before have historical studies been so popular with so many classes of persons. Not only are the graver and grander topics of history receiving unwonted attention, but the minor ones, the local annals, the annals of industries, of organizations, and those of individual lives. And this increase promises to become greater before it declines. The fields yet to be explored are many and the material worth the finding is of vast amount.

Charles Kingsley.

Beautiful and touching are Max Müller's recollections of Charles Kingsley in Cosmopolis. Some of us may remember Kingsley when he lectured in the United States. Strong may have been his Northumbrian view, a trifle awkward might have been his gestures, but after Thackeray he was by far the best of all the English lecturers. To many Charles Dickens failed in making an impression. His age, his defective, wheezy voice, seemed to be in conflict with the comic interpretations of his own characters. Kingsley was not a Jupiter Tonans, as was Thackeray. The latter, with his simple manner, was a thorough artist and understood what were studied effects; yet what Kingsley said, so quietly, so gravely, and so simply, made a lasting impression.

Max Müller says that in private Charles Kingsley had some impediment in his speech. This never was perceptible in his lectures. "Whether he was reading or speaking extemporaneously, there was no sign of stammering. Apparently there was no effort necessary to overcome it. But when we walked home from church he would say: 'Oh! let me stammer now; you won't mind it?'"

Max Müller says that when Kingsley was married and had children his struggles began. He had to work with his pen in order to increase his means. Even his simple hospitality in "the quiet rectory at Eversly" cost him many hours of severe toil. "As long as he could wield his pen he could procure the necessary supplies, but it had to be done with a very great strain on the brain," for he held it a crime to be in debt.

Max Müller intimates that Kingsley was not a learned theologian, but, unquestionably, if he was indifferent to theories in regard to religion, he was thoroughly informed in the history of it. Certainly by means of his "Hypatia," romance though it is, the world became better acquainted with Christianity as it was in the early Byzantine period.

One sad thing that Max Müller tells of is that at the close of his life there was a diminution in the sale of his books. There was a "sudden collapse of the sale of Kingsley's most popular books." Wanting to start his sons in business, he supposed that a certain sum would be given him for his entire copyright, and the small amount offered "seemed almost an insult." He felt, perhaps, less the money question than that the influence he had gained was lost. "However, he was mistaken in his idea that he had labored in vain." After his death came the reaction, (1875.) "His books sold again in hundreds of thousands, and his family received in one year a great deal more for his royalties than had been offered him for the whole copyright of his books." Charles Kingsley's fame is likely to be a lasting one.

On Book Bindings.

Is fine bookbinding now in general demand in the United States? At once the distinction must be made between what is fine bookbinding and artistic binding In the latter is to be included the chef d'oeuvres of elegance and of admirable handicraft. This highest development of the bookbinder's art is a luxury which demands a great deal of money and in which a majority of book owners do not indulge. It is rather questionable whether real artists in bookbinding could find the means of existence in New York, did they depend exclusively on such special work. Whether the demand for the magnificence of bookbinding may not take on larger proportions in the future as far as we are concerned cannot be answered. Taste among amateurs for precious bindings seems to incline rather toward purchasing fine specimens of the work of the past.

When fine bookbinding in the United States is examined, it is of a general higher excellence than English work. The reasons for this are many. The most important cause is that we buy more books than any other people, and we purchase for ourselves. We do not rely as much on public libraries or lending libraries as do people in England. We do not rebind as much as is done in other countries. Under general conditions a book once brought here is expected to last; therefore, when the publisher turns out his volume as far as the manufacturing processes concern him, the best conditions are observed.

Of late years greater attention has been paid to the decoration of books, and on this account the foundation of the volume, which is the cover, had to be of the best. Our muslin-covered books, in an art sense, surpass those of all other nations. If formerly we imported textile fabrics suited to our wants to be used on book covers, we do so no longer, or to a very limited extent. Our manufacturers quickly responded to the demand made on them, and now furnish excellent materials, not only as to make, but as to colors.

It might be thought that linen used as a cover would be more lasting than cotton, but experience shows the contrary. It used to be thought, too, that for the sewing of the book linen thread had great advantages over cotton. In many old books the linen thread often is discoverable, and is pointed at as indicative of its superior excellence, but that only arose because cotton was not then in common use. To-day cotton thread is known to resist strain and usage better than linen, and is generally used in the United States.

There are many returns to the old-fashioned binding in plain boards, that is, board covered with paper. As to the question of the durability of a book covered with muslin, that is all in favor of the muslin, because it gives an additional protection to that board which, in one shape or another, always is present.

Verestchagin and the French.

Vassili Verestchagin has come to grief in Paris—not artistically, but in a literary way. It is well for the picture alone to declare itself. The advantages of long written descriptions of what it means are rarely necessary. An oratorio never was more musically impressive because of the pamphlet which tells what every chord or trill of note may mean.

Verestchagin, who is a most productive creator, painted not fewer than 100 pictures and he called them "Napoleon in Russia." Without any deprecation of the Russian painter's art, we know from the examples of his work, as we have seen them in this country, how terrible were his battle scenes, and how he liked to show dead soldiers stiffening in the frozen snow. Verestchagin's Napoleonic collection was exhibited in Paris under the auspices of the Volney Club. Certainly Parisians saw the discomfiture of Napoleon. If some of the Parisians had not read history, at least they knew their Balzac.

No fault, then, could be found with one of the most dreadful epopees in history. But why did the Russian write about his pictures? The French have a saying, "Le ton fait la chanson." The impression of oil and brush on canvas was art: literature was something else. So when Frenchmen read what Verestchagin had printed:

> "In his campaign of 1812 Napoleon gave proof of so many contradictory ideas and resolutions, sketched so many plans, and conceived so many rash schemes, &c. It was at Moscow that the gigantic enterprise is to collapse. They [the French] are almost destroyed. The systematic burning by the vanguard of the villages passed through demoralizes and ruins the rest of the army. Lastly, the license permitted to the soldiers to desecrate the churches and starve and kill the prisoners provokes the irritated population to horrible reprisals."

What Verestchagin wrote was true, but not poetic. Tolstoi might have expressed himself almost as strongly, but it was de trop. Irritable Frenchmen resented it. Napoleon never did any wrong, they possibly thought. Just as Russians would deem Peter the Great incapable of a baseness or act of cruelty. The exhibition was to be continued to the middle of this month, when the painter suddenly closed it on the 3d. Verestchagin was not in sympathy with the Volney Club, nor with Paris, and so the entente cordiale between Russia and France was broken for the moment.

For One Salon in Paris.

There are efforts being made in Paris toward the union of the various artistic Salons. But what a Parisian journal calls "le snobism" seems to prevent an alliance. Champs Elysée and Champs de Mars differ as to what is the dignity of associés and sociétaires. Meanwhile another question has arisen. Since the Champ de Mars admits foreign artists, the Champ Elysée wants to know if this measure may not prevent the sales of French pictures, and so Champs Elysée is down on Champs de Mars, and if this be the cause of the quarrel, it certainly is a rather selfish motive on the part of the Elyséans.

M. Puvis de Chavannes, having been interviewed as to the reconciliation of the two Salons, said about this: "Unite the two societies? It is impossible. For my part, I can never have anything to do with such a measure. I am not in favor of worship in little chapels. What I long for is grandeur in art. What I want is international art. We ought to

be strong enough to engage with all and any new-comers. If we are not, so much the worse for the incapables." Then M. Puvis de Chavannes explained that in the exhibitions of the Champs de Mars one-fourth of the whole of the exhibition might be the work of foreigners, and he favored that measure.

The same subject having been presented to M. Detaille, he declared it to be "a shopkeepers' quarrel," and that if it were kept up the time might come when an artist would have to distribute circulars on which there would have to be printed in large letters: "No connection with the other concern." M. Detaille's idea was that all such unseemly quarrels should cease, and that art would gain in dignity were there a fusion of the rival Salons.

The Life of Books and Cheap Books.

The life of a book depends on its usage. The primer is thumbed out of existence; hence the rarity of old schoolbooks. If our hands have been educated to fondle books, we are tender with them. A child ought always to be told not to lay an open book down on its printed pages.

Speculations as to the ultimate end of all books are numerous. It is probable that as paper is made to-day they will not be as lasting as are those printed a hundred years ago. Bleaching materials rot the fibre of all rapidly made papers. It is, however, the cheap reduplication of books, which will render their contents everlasting. The many new editions of 2897 will replace the decayed, crumbling illegible volumes printed a thousand years before. For all intents and purposes, floods and fires are the only constant destroyers of books. Nature first drowns a book, reducing it to pulp. Man intentionally or accidentally burns books. War is a great obliterator of books.

The action of the worm or the insect on the book is insignificant. The true bookworm in our latitude is such a rarity as to be a prize in a naturalist's cabinet. The cockroach is, however, a pest. He is indifferent to the paper, but blatta, or the croton bug, hungers for the paste which holds the muslin cover to the board, and he will nibble and gnaw at it.

A certain kind of book is now being largely manufactured for the demand of the department store. In the trade such volumes are called "dry goods books," and they are when bound miracles of cheapness. Imitations of calf bindings are turned out which are so deceptive as to be almost unrecognizable when the back of the book alone is seen. Here what is called "leatherette" is used. The Grolier Club is one thing and the department store another. As long as these very cheap books are honest; that is to say, have the entire text of an author, as designated by the title, false binding, poor paper, or blurred print will not so much matter. "You cut your cloth according to your measure."

Tone in Painting.

If the impressionists must go, after having done more harm than good, because no end of lazy persons thought they might be impressionists, must what are called "tonists" jump into their places? If the word "tone" be taken from music, its application to a picture is singularly indefinite. We are informed by a tonist "that since melody and harmony are represented in art by the line and the color, [meaning supposably by "line" drawing,] then similarities should go further, and so there has been found in tone just what has been heretofore wanted for the perfecting of art."

We are in the habit of using vague words in art, and there is no help for it. But pre-Raphaelitism was a positive thing and understandable, and so was, in a measure, "impressionism." In time it defined itself. Possibly "tone" may mean something after a while, but just now it is all haze and fog.

What is tone when applied to an instrument? With two violins the virtuoso at once recognizes that one instrument gives out the best sound; the violin laughs, sings, wails, or sobs. The other fiddle simply splutters and caterwauls, and is not in sympathy with the human tympanum. Let the bungler take a Strad and draw the bow, and the sounds he scrapes on the most admirable of instruments are just as horrible as those he would produce on the $1.49 wooden box, with strings stretched over it. All this means that there must be a master hand to bring forth the sweet or the powerful sounds in the best fiddle. The tone comes from the player.

Therefore "tone," it is obvious, cannot be presented on any canvas by a poor artist. We may never say of a picture: "It is brutal as to subject, offensive in color, impossible in drawing; but, oh, the tone! the tone! That saves it, and it is a highly creditable work of art, after all." No man esteemed great ever held a brush who did not show his individuality. If it were not for that fact art would be monotonous. That one thing which predominates he could not repress if he tried. The essential art quality lies in some measure not in checking this individuality, but in tempering it. It is not one single factor that brings distinction, but the combination of all. As tone must then relate to color, it might become the retour from the glaring and criard "pigmentations" of twenty-five years ago, and so it is rather to be welcomed.

Popular Appreciation of Art.

There seems to be no sound reason for an English criticism like this: "The American's desire for culture, laudable as it is, often leads him on to out-art the standard set up by the European classics, rather than more wisely to conform to it." If it is laudable, then it must be good. Conforming to certain standards may not to-day be necessary. No one school of art, whether established in Paris or London, can lay down hard or fast rules.

In criticising the English critic, it is not want of personal judgment, but a general lack of appreciation which is to be found fault with. The sum of all human qualities may not be judged by appreciation of art. It seems evident that a general American public is better educated and more in touch with art than is the same class in England. If we were to account for such matters, we should say it was mainly due to race and institutions. France would stand first for artistic discrimination, the United States second, and England third.

Nothing here is meant as deprecatory of the artists of different nationalities. But what is to be remembered is the special effect of their work on those who look at them. Good art and very bad art are common to all countries, but there seems to be more discrimination in the popular judgment in this Republic of ours, and so comes about naturally "this desire for culture, laudable as it is," which is precisely something an English critic cannot understand.

The international art exhibition to be held at Dresden this year will show a thousand pictures selected from the best creations of the present day. The other objects of art, as sculptures, &c., will be very large in number. Advantage is to be taken from experience acquired in other exhibitions. In order to obtain the best foreign work, the artists of the Dresden committee will endeavor to secure pictures by personal application. In every art centre in Germany, Austria, and Hungary are agents busily occupied in obtaining works of art for the exposition. The jury is not to be composed only of Dresden artists, but will come from all Germany, and the most decided efforts are to be directed toward making the exhibition an international one. An immense structure has been planned, and the most competent of architects have been employed for the building. The methods of lighting the structure have been carefully devised.

M. Mucha's art work in L'Illustration is one of the curiosities of to-day. For fancy, with a great deal which is incomprehensible, M. Mucha is to be considered a master. Take the cover of L'Illustration as an example. The colors are admirable, for, despite the excellence of our own American mechanical work, we cannot exactly blend or register as do the French. In the choice of the colors themselves and in the contrasts we have yet much to learn. It is in the composition that M. Mucha is so wild. What he means on the cover is to give 1897 just springing into life, while 1896 is dead. The artist makes the past year a blue-tinted corpse, which idea is not a pleasant one. You may never comprehend what is meant by a lot of curved lines in brown and gray. The red and yellow just back of the woman (1897) may indicate the coming dawn. The queerest things are mechanical arms with hands, which turn on screw heads, and these clamp a canvas, or the stretcher on which the picture is supposably painted. It is, however, the wonderful execution of the work which startles you. M. Mucha has three other colored prints in the same number, all of which are equally weird. Those who search for the eccentric in art will be fully satisfied with this work, for this designer goes entirely outside of the beaten path. From such printing there is, however, much to be learned. What the French have to the very ends of their finger tips are the mechanical processes. We can print woodcuts as well as they, and in photogravures we approach them, but in fine color work we are nowhere as yet. To acknowledge this frankly is the best thing to do, for then we may start on the road to improvement.

Some Pictures in the Galleries.

Although the present art season in New York has not been prolific thus far of important sales or incidents, the amount of money invested in pictures, with the resultant interest in art matters in the metropolis, constantly brings to the dealers and art galleries new canvases or old ones from collections long forgotten, and the art lover who wishes to keep in touch with, or abreast of, art progress and life in America, finds it necessary to pay at least a weekly visit during the Winter months to the best-known galleries and art stores.

There are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries some sixty or seventy oil and water color paintings, engravings, and prints, together with a miscellaneous assortment of antique and modern ceramics, bronzes and metal work, ivory carving, lacquers, old armor, curios, furniture, and valuable books collected by Mr. J. M. Munoz, the former Consul for Bolivia and Costa Rica in this city, and which are to be sold at auction at the galleries on the afternoons of Monday next and following days. Together with this collection, there is a smaller one of twelve water colors and eighty original drawings by the well-known American artist and illustrator Rufus Zogbaum, which are to be sold also by auction at the galleries on Friday evening next, Jan. 22.

The Munoz collection is in some ways reminiscent in its high art examples of that of Marshall O. Roberts, inasmuch as many of its examples belong to a school of art no longer fashionable. Its pottery and porcelains, and particularly its Japanese pottery and ivory carvings, its cabinet objects in jade and enamel, and its Chinese porcelains are really the most important feature of the collection and contain many fine examples. Noticeable also is the assortment of sword guards and other metalwork. The furniture for the most part belongs to the old-fashioned era of gilt and elaborately finished satin and silk coverings, and the books, which show a cultivated literary taste, have some rare old editions and an extremely interesting assortment of French and Spanish works. In fact, the books should attract the attention of all bibliophiles and collectors, and their dispersal will be one of the most interesting features of the sale.

The paintings worthy of mention are "A Seaport Town," by Kuwasseg; an early but good example of De Haas, "Appledore"; a fair example of Merle, "Devotion"; Goupil's well-known old-fashioned interior, with figures, "Two Women and a Parrot"; Pinchart's gaudy "Pet Parrot," Falvero's well-known and theatrical "Meteors," a study in the nude of two women outlined against a dark-blue sky, studded with stars; the well-known example of Faivre, "Love's Whisper," smoothly painted, but not without charm, and Kaemmerer's "The Balloon," that clever piece of drawing, grouping, and last century costume study, which depicts a balloon ascension in Paris in 1780, and which is well known through reproductions. The remainder of the canvases were evidently purchased a quarter of a century ago, and call for no special mention. They were distinctly good from the art standpoint of America at the time of their purchase, and, with our better education in art and the advance that we have made in art, taste, and cultivation since that day, are distinctly bad from our modern view point.

Mr. Zogbaum has made himself well and favorably known to the American art public during the past few years by his spirited illustrations of army and navy life in the illustrated weeklies and magazines, and by an occasional picture in the annual water color exhibitions. He is perhaps best known in public as the artistic interpreter of our new navy, popularly and appropriately named "The White Squadron." The twelve water colors in his present display are somewhat hard in color, but their figures of men and horses are for the most part well drawn and posed, and all, like his drawings, are full of action and movement, and have much appreciation and clear perception of the artistic side of the subject which he depicts. Perhaps the best are "Boots and Saddles," a trumpeter mounted on a white charger, sounding the familiar call, with horse and man at rest; his "Any Yankees in Sight?" "Extended Order—State Camp," "The Captain's Gig," and "The Market Boat." The figures in "The Captain's Gig," which depicts a small pier, a stairway to the water, at whose foot the gig with its crew rests; a warship in the offing, and a young Lieutenant, with cap raised, greeting a maiden, whom he is evidently about to escort to the warship, are somewhat stiff, but the familiar story is well told.

It is difficult to award too high praise to Mr. Zogbaum's studies of the White Squadron. He is a lover and close student of modern naval architecture and warfare, and is at his best when he depicts the superb and graceful vessels of our new navy while steaming either through rough or placid seas, or when engaged in sham battles. Particularly striking are his drawings of "The North Atlantic Squadron," "Battleship Indiana in Action," "Clear Ship for Action," "Squadron Evolutions—Stand by to Ram," "The Flagship Signal—Man Overboard," and "Arm and Away Boats." That Mr. Zogbaum is not deficient in sentiment, as has been urged by some of his admirers, is proved by his drawing of "The Battlefield—St. Clair's Defeat," with its moving and gloomy tale of horror, and his "Defense of the Colors" in "St. Clair's Defeat." It would hardly be just to unreservedly admit Mr. Zogbaum's claim to the title of "The American De Neuville," which has been somewhat thoughtlessly awarded him for his sketches of American army life, just yet, but his drawings, which are far more satisfactory in the original than when even well reproduced, can be studied with interest and profit by every one. He is perhaps the most virile of our illustrators.

A young American portrait painter, Louis Paul Dessar, has now on exhibition half a dozen canvases at the Durand-Ruel Galleries which deserve the compliment of being called clever and forceful. Three portraits of women, of which the best is a full-length seated one of Mrs. Senff, while they show signs of carelessness and rather too coarse brush work in parts, are full of promise. The figure of Mrs. Senff is posed in rather a novel way, with good effect, and excellently drawn. It deserves the praise, so often misapplied, of being a speaking likeness, and should be extremely satisfactory to the lady's family and friends. Somewhat showy and just a trifle theatrical, it atones for these defects in its fine drawing and feeling of life. The other two portraits are quieter in treatment, being simply the bust and head, and are more smoothly painted. One of Mr. Dessar's landscapes, "A Moonlight Night," with the moon shining on a village street and a thatched cottage roof, with a clever effect of interior lamplight glimmering through the nearly closed shutters, while it shows close study of Cazin, has still much originality and promise.

Opposite Mr. Dessar's portrait of Mrs. Senff and in the same handsome gallery hangs the superb full-length Vandyke portrait of the Comte de Alligre, a superb example of the great Dutch painter, and which brought $15,000 at the sale of the Georges d'Ay collection in Paris. A feminine visitor to the gallery the other day, after a study of young Mr. Dessar's portrait and the Vandyke, naïvely asked whether they were by the same man. A large Greuze, "La Madeleine Blonde," a companion to his equally well-known "Madeleine Brune," is also to be seen in the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The canvas, while of course a good study of the nude, is not in some ways a pleasant one, and is almost entirely devoid of spirituality. It is not the Magdalen of our imagination that the French master has here depicted, for the maiden is one of luxuriant charms, and her face, even at her devotions in the cave, with the dimly outlined lion keeping watch in the background, is a sensual and not a spiritual one. Two fine examples of Sir Thomas Lawrence, one of his earlier period, low in key, and one of a later period, in a light key and joyous in color; a Pourbas, a portrait of Eugénie of Spain, with wonderful painting of detail and in a remarkable state of preservation, and two splendid portraits by Romney, one of the Hamiltons, a three-quarter face, with bust, exquisite in tone and color, and one of an old lady with curious lace headdress and fichu, admirable in expression and delightful in color, are among the other important and interesting canvases in this gallery.

A New Year's Wish.

"Happy New Year!" say you;
"Happy New Year!" say I;
And each one tries to smile,
But both of us we sigh,
For oh, each year, we less and less
Have faith in dreams of happiness.

We hear a haunting sob,
The notes of joy between;
Our first thought is of graves
When Springtime's sod grows green.
"Happy New Year!" for us to say
Those words seems mockery to-day.

Nay, nay! what beauty has
The rose-seed in the dust?
But fair will be its bloom;
Wait, wait in patient trust.
The meaning of our days
Hereafter we shall see.
"Happy New Year!" Fear not;
God's love guards you and me!

—MARIAN DOUGLAS in Harper's Bazar.

For the coming St. Nicholas, Mrs. Julia Taft Bayne has written an article with the title, "William Tad Lincoln." The Lincoln boys are described, as well as a minstrel show held at the White House.

ART AND ARTISTS.

Mantles may be made of a new process of lithography, said to have been discovered in Germany, and in practical use. This plates of aluminium take the place of lithographic stones. The new process is called "algraphie."

The critic of the Gaulois, M. Alexandre Hepp, writes in laudatory terms of the work of our native artist, Mr. Marius Simon, whose atelier he has visited.

In the February Scribner Mr. E. H. Blashfield has written on the revival of miniature painting, and the prominence taken in this special art by Mr. W. J. Baer.

Visitors to London may have remembered an old recruiting Sergeant who always was to be seen in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square. Mr. C. D. Gibson has sketched him for Scribner's for February.

Prussian feeling has nothing to do with art, because the National Gallery of Berlin has just received canvases painted by Courbet, Manet, Degas, Billotte, and Fantin-Lalour, and in sculpture, busts, and figures by Rodin, Constantin, Meunier, Vincotte, and Valgren.

Had any one the conception that Charlotte Brontë could use pencil or brush? A number of water colors and pencil drawings, the work of Charlotte Brontë, are in the possession of the Brontë Society, and they show much cleverness.

Dwight Benton, in The Roman Herald, discusses protection in regard to modern works of art. He writes: "It is an open secret in Paris that numbers of the masters of French art are not only preparing for an organized effort, but are now privately urging their friends in America to work, through the public press and otherwise, for the establishment of a tax of at least 25 per cent., or what would please them better, a round specific duty, on all works of art entering the United States when the new Administration comes into power." The reason for this, Dwight Benton believes, is that "the French magnates" want to sell alone their pictures, and to keep out good men who have not yet achieved reputation in Paris. We confess that we do not understand the argument.

A clever nickname has been given, in England, to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. It is dubbed the "Anti-Scrape." The Saturday Review thus hammers at the Dean of Peterborough: "Mr. Pearson is a learned man, a scholar, and competent grammarian in Gothic. But let any one who wishes to gauge his artistic calibre visit the Cathedral. An elaborate marble pavement of paltry design floors the chancel; its cost would have gone far to preserve the front; over the altar is a marble baldachino, learned in style, childish in effect. The stalls have been restored after the fragments of a design better forgotten, ('cost £120 each,' boasts the verger; 'could have gnawed them better with my teeth,' was William Morris's comment.)" We are fortunately too young yet to have quarrels over restorations. We leave that for A. D. 2500, and then our descendants will have a great deal to do. We do not know yet, as far as insides go, how long an iron or steel skeleton will last, but as to outsides in the latitude of New York, these will be very perishable. The Dean of Peterborough implores those who would preserve the cathedral to help and send in their contributions toward the repairing of the structure as resolved upon by the Restoration Committee. The restoration is to cost £11,000, and of this sum £9,000 is to be raised. The London Chronicle publishes the Dean's appeal, but prints right under the Dean's signature the note: "And we entreat our readers not to subscribe one farthing to the destruction of the most glorious monument of Gothic architecture in England, which is here formally and definitely announced." This is indeed a case of "pull Dick, pull Dean."

The Boston Musuem of Fine Arts has received a bequest from Mr. Richard Baker of an excellent collection of Wedgwood ware. The Boston Evening Transcript writes that there are eighty pieces, including "classic urn-shaped vessels with arabesque ornaments in relief, some with figures after Flaxman's designs." The colors are "black and white, blue and white, green and white, and terra-cotta." There are still to be found many examples of Wedgwood in the United States. Before the civil war real Wedgwood was by no means uncommon in the Carolinas and Georgia. Some time ago we noted the finding of a fine Wedgwood in New York.

William Ordway's colossal bust of John Greenleaf Whittier, given by the sculptor to the Public Library of Boston, is now in position in Bates Hall.

Mr. R. H. Park, by no means intimidated by the naked shoulder shown Bacchante, (two syllables or three, as you please,) has carved in marble another young person, who dances with nothing on, and apparently adores the grape. Indianapolis appreciates Mr. Park's work, and The Indianapolis Journal, quite kindly to Boston, says the Society for the Encouragement of Art of Florence awarded to the artist a gold medal.

The Walter Lippincott Prize has been awarded by the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts to Mr Albert Herter for his "Le Bain." The picture represents a young man and his wife, seated together, and there is a glow thrown by the burning coal in the grate. The Philadelphia Times writes that "the composition is original, the method simple and direct, and the effect of light is studied with discrimination."

Mr. W. H. Coffin is to paint for Mr. Morton, the son of the Secretary, a large picture, the subject being the treaty with the Pawnees in 1857. The destination of the picture is the Nebraska City Public Library, and Mr. Morton will be the donor.

The idea of constructing some temporary building for the art exhibition on the Place du Carrousel, in Paris, looks as if it were to be abandoned. It has been decided that for the exposition the Industrial Palace will be used for art purposes. The first Salon exhibition was held in 1673 in a courtyard of the Palais Royal, where the Théâtre Français now stands. It was moved to the Louvre in 1699. In 1737 it passed in the Louvre to what was called "le grand Sallon du Louvre," and from that came the common word "Salon." The Salon has been moved three times since then—in 1850, 1853, and 1857. On the first catalogue of 1673 may be read in French what is translatable as follows: "List of pictures and pieces of sculpture on exhibition in the courtyard of the Palais royal, by Messieurs the painters and sculptors of the Royal Academy."

The coming to France of the Emperor and Empress of Russia is to be perpetuated in a medallic way. M. Chaplain has just executed the die for this medal. There is no question now that M. Chaplain will produce a beautiful composition, and, as far as the medal is concerned, we may look only at the art side of the matter and take no heed of political conditions.

Mrs. Drexel, the widow of Mr. J. W. Drexel, a former Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has presented to the Museum a portrait of her husband. This picture is excellent in every way and is a fine specimen of the late Jacob H. Lazarus's art.

Mr. Joseph Pennell drew for The London Daily Chronicle of Dec. 29 the west front of Peterborough Cathedral. Mr. Pennell wrote an article to accompany the text. We have before this noted the troubles arising from a proposed restoration of Peterborough Cathedral.

Tools of the Lake Dwellers.

From Hutchinson's Prehistoric Man and Beast.

Since flint is not plentiful in Switzerland, we find the larger implements, such as axes, generally made of diorite, serpentine, and the other hard stones, and even of jade. The presence of the latter stone is a matter of great interest, inasmuch as it probably was imported from the far East. It therefore seems to bear witness to the fact that the lake-dwellers had commercial relations with other countries. Jade is not found in Europe, but occurs in China, India, and Egypt. This subject, however, is still rather a matter of controversy, for, though in spite of many inquiries, no site for native jade has been yet discovered in Europe, some authorities believe that the people found it somewhere in their own neighborhood. It is certain, from the presence of chips in many places, that they worked it up themselves on the spot, and that gives some countenance to the idea. There are as many as 4,000 specimens of jade from Lake Constance alone. Two other minerals, known as jadeite and chloromelanite, closely resemble jade, and these are also found in the settlements, as well as in dolmens in Europe.

Mendelssohn and Malibran.

From "My Long Life," Mary Cowden-Clarke.

Malibran had finished her singing amid a rave of admiring plaudits from all present, when she ran up to one of the heartiest of the applauding guests, Felix Mendelssohn, and said in her own winning, playfully, imperious manner, (which a touch of foreign speech and accent made only the more fascinating,) "Now, Mr. Mendelssohn, I never do nothing for nothing; you must play for me, now I have sung for you." He, "nothing loath," let her lead him to the pianoforte, where he dashed into a wonderfully impulsive extempore—masterly, musician-like, full of gusto. In this marvelous improvisation he introduced the several pieces Malibran had just sung, working them with admirable skill one after the other, and finally in combination the four subjects blended together in elaborate counterpoint. * * * My father was so enchanted with this young musician's genius that one of his friends said to him, "Novello, you'll spoil that young man." The reply was, "He's too genuinely good to be spoiled."

Teaching a Governor Manners.

From Memoirs of Sir John Drummond Hay.

"The Governor, who was seated, counting the beads of his rosary, on a small divan, remained seated as I approached, without attempting to rise or salute me; neither had he any chair or other resting place to offer me, and merely held out his hand, saying, 'You are welcome.' Taking his hand with a firm grip I lifted him gently from the divan and said: 'I am glad to see you.' When I got his astonished Excellency well on his legs I wheeled him round suddenly, and dropped on the middle of the divan where he had been seated, leaving him standing. Kaid Ben Takir looked bewildered, gazed first at me and then at his guards, and I think was still meditating whether to halt or call his scowling attendants to seize and hastinado me, when I addressed him: 'How thoughtful of you to have prepared this comfortable divan for me to sit upon, without providing for yourself a chair or even a stool where you could sit to entertain me.' He murmured, 'The divan is my seat.' 'Ah!' I said, 'so you intended to remain seated whilst the representative of the greatest Sovereign in the world, accredited to your Lord the Sultan as Envoy, came to call on you! I shall report your conduct to the Sultan, as also the behavior of your guards.' * * * Whereupon the Kaid begged pardon, and the two sat together upon the divan, and made friends. As Hay passed out the Captain of the guard said, 'You are right!'"

The Oldest Paper in France.

From the January Chautauquan.

The oldest paper in France is the Journal des Petites Affiches, founded in 1612, which is solely and purely an advertising medium for the reception of wants and notices of all kinds, which are printed on one side of a large blanket sheet and stuck on walls and fences like a bill poster. It has grown very much larger and richer in its 284 years, but has not perceptibly changed its character and hardly deserves the name of a journal. Next comes the Gazette de France, a monarchist paper, founded under Louis XIII., which is in its two hundred and sixty-seventh year. Then there is a long step to the Journal Officiel, the gazette nationale, founded in 1789, which now exists under the name of the Moniteur Universel. The Journal des Débats is also 107 years old; it is an evening paper now, but before Jan. 1, 1896, was a morning paper with a supplement published every afternoon. Its politics are of a mild kind, and it is printed on light pink paper. It is an eminently respectable, dignified, and high-toned paper, filled with interesting literary and controversial matter, but rather slow from a news point of view. The Constitutionnel comes next to the Débats in age, having been founded in 1815.

St. Nicholas Day in Holland.

From the January St. Nicholas.

In some houses the little children who go to bed early put out their shoes and stockings, and find them crammed with presents in the morning. Others have to play a game of hide-and-seek for their presents, which the father and mother have hidden in the most mysterious manner and in out-of-the-way places. In a great many families, however, Dec. 5 is celebrated by sending and receiving parcels in the evening of that day. "Parcels" must be taken here in a very broad sense. The servant who has to answer the bell is obliged to bring in whatever is put into her hands or before her, and consequently is often heard to giggle behind the door of the room in which the whole family is assembled. Then in walks—nay, is put—a most extraordinary-looking gentleman of old lady, or a queer animal, consisting chiefly of wood or of linen filled with sawdust, in which the present, sometimes one of very small dimensions, lies concealed. Funny little rhymes often accompany the parcels; and generally much good-natured teasing is contained in the poetical lines. The patience of some people is often sorely tried by a parcel consisting of a big ball of very fine cotton, which has to be unwound to get at the present.

Charlotte Bronte at the Confessional.

From "Charlotte Bronte and Her Circle," by Clement K. Shorter.

"A penitent was occupied in confessing. I approached at last and knelt down in a niche which was just vacated. I had to kneel there ten minutes waiting. At last a little door inside the grating opened, and I saw the priest leaning his ear toward me. I was obliged to begin, and yet I did not know a word of the formula. I commenced with saying I was a foreigner, and had been brought up a Protestant. The priest asked if I were a Protestant then. I somehow could not tell a lie, and I said, 'Yes.' He replied that in that case I could not 'jouir du bonheur de la confesse.' But I was determined to confess; and at last he said he would allow me, because it might be the first step toward returning to the true Church. I actually did confess—a real confession. When I had done he told me his address, and said that every morning I was to go to the Rue du Parc—to his house—and he would reason with me. I promised faithfully to go. Of course, however, the adventure stops there, and I hope I shall never see the priest again."

Victor Hugo as an Artist.

From the January Scribner's Magazine.

Victor Hugo drew with passionate enthusiasm, and this enthusiasm passed from his brain into the least line he drew. He had, besides this, an instinct for the dramatic; he found it everywhere; in the tempest, in the calm, in the tuft of grass as well as in the sidereal immensities. This perpetual consciousness of the dramatic in everything was so natural to him that, if he took a sheet of paper, a little black coffee, and the end of a match, he could, by looking into his own imagination, that transformer of memory, draw in quick succession, as if from life, the dramatic pictures which followed one another there.

There is no scientific skill in the vulgar sense in Hugo's drawings, but a spontaneous creativeness, contemptuous of all rule and of everything ever seen before. It is the vigorous and pure expression of the idea, predominating for the moment in his mind, the only one, because of its very intensity, and this spontaneity is carried to such a degree that almost all these drawings seem to have been done by the light of a flash of lightning. Add to this that this man, so adept with his hands and persevering, brought an immense amount of concentration and skill to bear upon his works, which gave them the air of things materially rare. These observations seem to me to explain why Victor Hugo, in his manifestations as a graphic artist, remains an inimitable master, and of power equal to that which he displayed in a literary direction.

A Longer Presidential Term.

Hon. A. B. Cornell, in the January Forum.

The primary and apparently the most prolific cause of our present political instability is believed to reside in our too frequently recurring Presidential elections. Longer continued periods of uninterrupted business tranquillity are extremely desirable, and, indeed, indispensable for the safe development of a diversified industrial progress. These conditions can be securely attained only by increased exemption from unnecessary political agitation. This desirable result can be promoted with the greatest certainty by extending the length of the Presidential term. The first and last years of every National Administration are naturally seasons of political activity; so that, under a term of four years, barely two years of quiet can be expected. If the Presidential term were lengthened to six years, we might fairly anticipate at least four years of continuous exemption from political strife. The longer intervals of political tranquillity between the Presidential campaigns could not fail to be promotive of conditions favorable to the conservative development of business enterprise in all departments of industrial activity. Supposing the Presidential term to be lengthened to six years, as herein proposed, members of the House of Representatives should be elected for a period of three years. Thus there would be, as at present, two full terms of Congress within the limit of each Presidential term. The official service of each new Congress should also be made to commence within a reasonable time of the election of the members, instead of being postponed, for the first regular session, for more than a year following the election, as is now the case.

Tennyson and Fields.

From The Journal of Pedagogy.

The late James T. Fields had the good fortune to hear Tennyson read one of his own poems, and was so kind to his American audiences as to try to show them how the laureate managed the matter. Tennyson's manner, so imitated by Mr. Fields, struck us usually as very queer. For the poet, it seems, struck an attitude, elevated his voice, and proceeded to a delivery that came near to veritable chanting. The piece, of course, was a high-pitched lyric—I am sorry I forget what—possibly it was from "Maud." Now a lyric is almost all music, and does not chiefly address the understanding; and if we have no notes to it, and no voice for singing, but are reduced to the necessity of delivering it in speaking tones, surely we must contrive some kind of elevation of manner, some raising and elation of the voice, some special modulation, more than usual surrender to the rhythm, more than usual neglect of grammatical relations and of the dictionary pronunciation of words.

Unsained.*

A-linkin', a-linkin', a-linkin' o'er the lea,
Young Breeta met the Grey Man atween the dike an' sea;
The stars were i' the lift abune, the wind was i' the tree,
When Breeta met the Grey Man a-linkin' o'er the lea.

He took her lily, saft hand into his hand o' gray,
Said, Pipe, my silly henchman, an' pipe as weel you may;
The happy, happy Yuletide has set the Grey Folk free,
And Breeta gaes a-linkin', a-linkin' o'er the lea.

Oh, what a rain o' dance notes fell licht an' thrillin' then!
Wi' artfu' grace the piper played an' a' the power o' ten.
An' like blawn leaves in Autumn that circle wantonly
Young Breeta an' the Grey Man gaed linkin' o'er the lea.

Still pipes the elfin piper when Yuletide winds are high,
When bairns are by the ingle, an' sained are byre an' kye;
But you'll never see Young Breeta nor the bricht glint o' her e'e,
Nor lauch as she comes linkin', a-linkin' o'er the lea.

—NIMMO CHRISTIE in Longman's Magazine.

*Protected from evil spirits by a charm.

A Dream of '97.

Our rising artists never drew
A thing designedly absurd
Or willfully repulsive;

Musicians, too, began anew
To sing as doth the singing bird,
Intense but unconvulsive.

Our critics never damned a play
For causes quite inadequate,
Or puffed it without reason;

No Teuton bandsmen marred our day
By blaring at our very gate,
Both in and out of season.

A life from worries so exempt
Made all the world around me seem
A sort of earthly heaven.

But woe is me! I surely dreamt
A haunting dream, a taunting dream,
A dream of Ninety-seven!

From The London World.

The French are a supersensitive race, and so a Parisian critic objects to Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel because there is a character in it named Fontenoy.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

It is not politics that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge writes about in the February Scribner's, but an article on "The Rehabilitation of the Character of Richard III."

No one having come forward to contest the will of the late Edmond de Goncourt, everything seems to be favorable for the establishment of the "Academies des Goncourts." On the 13th of next month the art treasures are to be disposed of at the Hôtel Drouot. In April the royalties or author's rights of the de Goncourts with their house at Auteuil are to be sold.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons announce a superb edition of the "Works of Rudyard Kipling," to be called the Outward Bound edition. Paper, printing, and binding will be in unison as to excellence. Mr. John Lockwood Kipling, the father of the author, has prepared for this edition of his son's books a series of vignettes, forty in number, modeled in clay, which are to be embossed on the covers of the volumes. Of the edition on Japan paper, of which 200 only are to be made, almost all have been already taken. The edition is to be complete in twelve volumes.

The Lotus is a magazine published in Kansas City, and it is now in its third volume. It owes its success to well-written and instructive pages.

The conditions of the London editor of a hundred years ago are thus described in Notes and Queries: "A pair of scissors, a pot of paste, and one of beer were apparently the chief weapons of the editor of 1796, supplemented by an occasional paragraph or two written all out of his own head." The paper taken as an example is The London Times, and in its issue of Nov. 9, 1796, there are just fifty-two lines of the editor's own composition.

Gens. S. D. Lee, Jo Wheeler, E. P. Alexander, and E. M. Law of the Confederate Army, and Gen. Don Carlos Buell, O. O. Howard, and Jacob D. Cox of the Union Army, will describe the civil war in the February Century.

The Macmillan Company announce an "Encyclopedia of American Horticulture" which has for editor Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell. The work covers horticulture in its extended sense, treating of pomology, floriculture, vegetable gardening, the greenhouse, ornamental gardening, and the botany of all cultivated plants.

In 1699 Dean Swift bought a second-hand Elzevir, printed in Amsterdam in 1650. This volume the Dean gave to his friend, the Rev. Daniel Jackson, the Vicar of Suntry, and the date of the present was 1715. Jackson's friend was James Gratton, and in time his distinguished son, Henry Gratton, fell heir to the book. The precious volume, enriched with the four signatures of its respective owners, is now the treasure of a London book lover.

In December last there appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES two remarkable productions, written by Dr. R. Osgood Mason, on "Telepathy." This subject was the one so much discussed by the Society of Psychical Research. Dr. Mason has made further researches, endeavoring to find the principles underlying the phenomena. Under the title of "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self," Dr. Mason has written a volume which the Messrs. Henry Holt will publish. A work the same house will have shortly ready is "A Diplomat in London."

The Ladies' Home Journal of Philadelphia is an unqualified success. It is a monthly, not in the least local, but made for the instruction and information of readers all over the United States. The January number contains not one, but many, leading articles. There is Mr. George W. Smalley's "The Personal Side of Bismarck," Gen. A. W. Greely's "What There Is at the South Pole," Alice Barber Stephen's "The American Woman," while ex-President Benjamin Harrison writes on "The Judicial Department of Government." In fiction there are two capital stories, by Herbert D. Ward and Florence Crosby Parsons. All matters of the household are appropriately treated. The illustrations are by the best artists, and the January number has a cleverly designed title page in colors.

Mr. H. W. Huntington, President of the National Greyhound Club of America, and well known for his thorough acquaintance with canine subjects, has now ready for publication a work entitled "My Dog and I." This is a concise treatise on the various breeds of dogs, giving their origin, uses, points of merit, and method of treatment when they are sick. The volume will be handsomely illustrated. Seeing that there are not fewer than sixty-four distinct and accredited breeds of dogs, a book such as Mr. Huntington writes will be useful to the many who are interested in their canine friends.

The late William Morris may have had some peculiar ideas in regard to Socialism, and the general distribution of wealth. Nevertheless he left some £55,000 to his wife and children, and in doing that was wise and human.

The neatest catch in "The House of the Brains" (a handsomely printed volume given on Christmas by the Messrs. Scribner to their staff) follows this title: "Appendix Containing a List of All the Other Houses in the Same Class, to Which Bookbuyers Are Respectfully Referred." Then come exactly twelve blank pages. But who knows that all the names of New York or other publishers are not printed there in invisible ink?

It requires a great deal of acuteness to find a resemblance between that bloated tick which, drawn by Mr. Beerbohm in the "Yellow Book," he calls "The Yellow Dwarf," and Mr. Harland. Everybody knows that Mr. Harland edits that unwholesome "Yellow Book," but the Lounger in The Critic might have spared the feelings of Mr. Harland's many friends and relatives in New York, because the gentleman is really good looking and nothing like Beerbohm's atrocity.

Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co. are the publishers of "American Genealogies," an index to such publications. Genealogical investigations have been numberless in the United States. This work refers to all such publications, giving a summary of each family name. The possibility of picking out your own forbears to suit your pleasure thus becomes an easy task. The work has been one of much labor, and Mr. Thomas Allen Glenn has had the courage and patience to undertake it.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers have now ready two important works, "Addresses and Papers," by Edward L. Pierce, who wrote the memoir of Charles Sumner, and Dr. Adolph Harnack's "History of Dogma."

Romance is now in its eighth year, and has for editor and publisher Mr. Gilson Willets. In the January number, which appears in new and handsome form, may be found stories by Anthony Hope, Clark Russell, John Habberton, Miss Braddon, Hall Caine, and others.

When war was waging in Europe, William Penn wrote an "Essay Toward the Present and Future Peace of Europe." The date of the publication was 1693. The Directors of the Old South Work of Boston publish this essay as Leaflet No. 75. It is the first practical plan for the preservation of peace among nations, but alas! it has been of but little avail so far.

Never must any human being attempt to instruct intelligent readers as to the differences between wit and humor. The Des Moines Leader writes about Mark Twain. How Mr. Clemens felt when, as far back as 1886, Prof. Charles F. Richardson solemly warned the author of "The Jumping Frog" that the fun of ten years ago would fall flat ten years afterward, we do not understand. The Des Moines Leader stands up manfully for Mr. Clemens, and says what is true, that the "Joan of Arc" was a most remarkable production, and we may add that if it did not meet the success it deserved, it was because the public just then was wanting in taste. Certainly the appreciation of this work will come later, when "Pudd'nhead Wilson," "Huckleberry Finn," and "Tom Sawyer" are quite forgotten. Let no man, however, attempt for many a year to come to put the Maid of Orleans into romance. Poor martyr! she never got over the blow those French cynics of the last century dealt her. Nevertheless, the comic existence of an author always is brief, unless he be a Sterne or a Lamb, or that one man who was the rival of Shakespeare, and he was Cervantes; and yet, as The Des Moines Leader repeats the story, it was only a century or two after "Don Quixote" was written that it was suspected to be a book not written entirely to raise the laugh.

There is the story of a rather plain-spoken Scotch lady of quality, who, asking about the qualifications of a cook, had for reply: "She is a very honest and pious woman," on which the inquirer said: "Confound her morals. Can she cook collops?" Mr. Venables tells this of Carlyle: The Carlyles had a maid who was untidy, useless in all ways, but "abounding in grace," and in consequent censure of every one above or below her and of everything she couldn't understand. After a long apostrophe one day, as she was bringing in dinner, Carlyle ended with: "And this I can tell you, that if you don't carry the dishes straight, so as not to spill the gravy, so far from being tolerated in heaven, you won't be even tolerated on earth."

Among the books to be published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and now in press, are "The Mistress of the Ranch," by Frederick Thickstun Clarke; "The Last Recruit of Clares," by S. R. Keightly; "The Landlord at Lion's Head," by W. D. Howells; "In the Old Herrick House," by Ellen Douglas Deland; "Literary Landmarks of Rome," by Laurence Hutton; "Six Cups of Chocolate," by Edith V. B. Matthews; "A Previous Engagement," by W. D. Howells; "A Smaller History of Greece," by William Smith; "The Green Book," by Maurus Jokai; "Bound on Shallows," by Eva Wilder Brodhead; "The Voyage of the Rattletrap," by Hayden Carruth, and Mark Twain's "The American Claimant."

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has written for the February Harper "The Coronation," descriptive of the ceremonies at Moscow. Mr. R. Caton Woodville has illustrated the article. To the same number Octave Thanet contributes "The Stout Miss Hopkins's Bicycle," and Poultney Bigelow a third paper on "White Man's Africa."

The well-conducted and well-printed Metaphysical Magazine for January is devoted, as usual, to occult philosophic and scientific research and deals with mental healing and psychic research. A curious article in this number is entitled "The Psychology of Diet," with a motto in French, which translated is "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are," and the question is asked, how can the German peasant cherish the ideal when he is addicted "to sausages, Limburger cheese, and sauerkraut"?

"The Day of Roses," by Lillian Frances Mentor; "Horace Everett," by the Marquise Clare Lansa; "The End of the Journey," by Marie Florence Giles; "Kondelth," by Lewis Austin Storrs, and "Miriam's Tower," by Harriet L. Knapp, are announced for immediate publication by Messrs. G. W. Dillingham & Co. Albert Ross's "Her Foster Sister," "Mme. Tellier's Daughter," by Guy de Maupassant, and Guernard Meunier's "Josepha" have just been issued by the same house.

Books which should be in the Library of Every American

GEORGE WASHINGTON. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D. Copiously Illustrated by Howard Pyle, Harry Fenn, and Others. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Deckel Edges and Gilt Top, $3.00.

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In the Shadow.

"Oh, she will have the deep dark heart, for all her face is fair,
As deep and dark as though beneath the shadow of her hair:
For in her hair a spirit dwells that no white spirit is,
And hell is in the hopeless heaven of that lost spirit's kiss.
She has two men within the palm, the hollow of her hand:
She takes their souls and blows them forth as idle, drifted sand;
And one falls back upon her breast that is his quiet home,
And one goes out into the night and is as wind-blown foam.
. . . . . .
And is there any home for him whose portion is the night?
And is there any peace for him whose doom is endless flight?
O will and bird, O wind-spent bird, O bird upon the wave,
There is no home for thee, wild bird, but in the cold sea-grave!

—From "The Hill of Dreams." By FIONA MACLEOD.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Its Relation to the Nicaragua Canal and Other Isthmian Transit Schemes.*

For the elucidation of isthmian canal projects Mr. Keasbey has worked through an enormous amount of material, scattered through old archives, Government documents, general histories, books of travel, monographs, and pamphlets without end. To comprehend the geographical part of the subject has required much study. Then there is the historical aspect, which, beginning immediately after the discovery, concludes with the events happening only yesterday. Political deductions and economic problems enter also into such a work. There may be personal convictions, and, as Mr. Keasbey expresses it, these are to be taken "for what they are worth." Owing to the geographical position of the United States and their resultant political ambition; the subject is "one of peculiar importance to us Americans, and it is under this settled conviction that the present work has been conceived and carried out. If the narrative exhibits a National prejudice, therefore, it may be attributed to the fact that the book is written avowedly from the Monroe doctrine standpoint."

If the volume has any value, the merit must be fully accorded to it that it gives a clearer insight into the various transits through the isthmus than has ever been before presented, and, what is more, shows what are the difficulties, and not alone the topographical ones, but such as, happening in the past, are just as likely to come about to-morrow, these arising in some part from influences due to the various forms of government which lie in proximity to the isthmus.

The author presents the entire history of every attempt made to open a way across the isthmus. His conclusion is that the engineer will, without a shadow of doubt, overcome the terrestrial obstacles of an isthmian route, and that ship and cargo will ultimately pass and repass from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These are to be considered as technical questions only, necessary for the elucidation of the subject, but at the same time this is not the main object of the book. Its aim is to discuss the greater political side of the subject, and it is with this phase of the story that the author has most to do.

Of the numerous routes across the isthmus, the Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua, Chiriqui, Panama, San Blas, Caledonian, and Atrato all are thoroughly described, and the orographic and hydrographic features are given. The Spaniards, some fifty years after the death of Cortez, were fairly well acquainted with the topography of the isthmus. Nevertheless, they believed that if they could find a means of transit for their ships, then the trade and maybe the empire of the far East would be within their grasp.

Canal projects date possibly from before the time of Charles V.; they certainly were formulated during the reign of Philip II. In 1550 a Portuguese, Antonio Galvio, maintained the possibility of constructing four routes, and in 1550 Lopez Gomara addressed the King of Spain, urging him "to undertake the work for the further glory of Spain." Three routes were indicated—Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, and Panama. By this time the conquest of the East was no longer entertained. Spain's sole endeavor was to retain intact her American possessions. She would brook no rival.

The author gives in detail the coming of the English, French, and Dutch freebooters to the islands near the isthmus. How happened the first positive check to Spain. Charles I. of England granted letters of reprisal, and Cromwell, in accordance with a vigorous foreign policy, "made use of the buccaneers to break down Spain's monopoly in the West Indies." As early as 1638 Peter Wallace, a Scotch buccaneer, laid the foundations of that future English settlement Belize. The Spanish monopoly of interoceanic transit was threatened, and in time became impossible of maintenance.

It is wearisome even to follow the many diplomatic events of that day. Suffice to say whatever part of the coast England could lay her hands on she retained. The maritime struggle between England and Spain was closed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in which treaty England gained all the advantage, though the basis of it supposably rested on the mutual restitution of conquests. When Spain, however, attempted to rid the isthmus or its approaches of interloping Englishmen, she met on the part of the settlers with stubborn resistance. In time Spain ceased to fight against what was the inevitable—English supremacy. As far as Spain was concerned, this was the beginning of the end of her American continental holdings.

Passing rapidly on to the great European struggle, in which France was in the lead, Spain played the most insignificant part. After our own Revolution there was born in America the period of liberalism, and with it the era of individual initiative. The day had passed when the absolute monarch of Europe could with a word order the execution of this or that great enterprise. The era of private capitalistic enterprise was now being ushered in. Spain was not now a country where capitalists could be found.

With the many revolutions in South America, all ending in the successful ousting of Spanish sovereignty and the formation of republics, Spain retired from the isthmus. Spanish America became, "in theory at least, to mean the complete freedom of man, though subsequent events can hardly be said to have justified this claim." As far, then, as relates to attempts made within the last fifty years to pierce the isthmus, the many small republics, their subjects consisting of mixed races, have been rather obstacles to progress than otherwise.

When the strife arose between the Spanish colonists and the mother country, it was natural that we should "straightway acknowledge the complete independence of these Spanish-American republics." It was a "fait accompli." Then to demonstrate even more explicitly our sympathy with their cause, it was proposed in Congress that a mission be appointed to visit the countries and consult with the leaders in regard to future conditions.

Now began, and for the first time, the utterance of the Monroe doctrine. In Europe, after Waterloo, absolute monarchy was flushed with success. There was even a revival of autocratic power. The dynasties of France and Spain had been restored, and the rights of Kings were considered paramount, and so "the anointed of the Lord" deemed it their right and duty to crush out all liberal ideas wherever possible. To prosecute this to the end, the Holy Alliance was formed. The Czar of Russia "was already encroaching on our boundaries," and rumor came that the alliance meditated the stamping out of the revolutionary spirit in South and Central America, and intended to restore these colonies to the lately re-established Spanish monarchy.

In 1820 John Quincy Adams, President Monroe's Secretary of State, wrote these fateful words: "With the exception of the British establishment north of the United States, the remainder of both the American continents must henceforth be left to the management of American hands."

It may have been that the rumor of an attempt made by the Bourbons in France to put one of their Princes over a former Spanish-American empire alarmed Mr. Adams. A measure of this kind would have been distasteful to England. Mr. Canning told Mr. Rush that he "conceived the recovery of the colonies of Spain as hopeless," and added, what was more to the point, that England "could not see any portion of them transferred to any other power with indifference." Then arose the trouble that to side with England might bring to the United States just that one thing which the United States must forever and ever hold aloof from, and that is "entangling alliances." Then it was that Mr. Adams wrote to Jefferson, and the famous reply of Mr. Jefferson's has been often repeated. It really contains the gist of the Monroe doctrine, and is the one we must abide by: "Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from Europe, and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore, have a system of her own, separate and apart from Europe."

In his annual message of 1823, the President, convinced of the wisdom of Mr. Adams's plan, wrote these words: "That we should consider any attempt on their part (the European powers) to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety, with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere." If we can understand the feelings of seventy-four years ago, this, the first enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, was enthusiastically supported. But divergence arose over the more practical questions as to the time, manner, and means of its enforcement. Such a measure as was the Monroe doctrine the European powers in the first quarter of this century considered almost as a challenge, and our pretensions were probably treated in a derisive manner. In fact, it is only during Mr. Cleveland's Administration that Europe has begun to understand that our intentions as embodied in the Monroe doctrine are to be taken seriously. Unquestionably it was not a phrase in 1823, though we might have been unable to enforce it actually.

As time went on, closer reunion with South American republics was attempted, but it generally came to naught. Governments were unstable in South America. Even the desirability of such a union of all the republics in the New World presents so far no very positive advantages, mainly due to the innumerable Governmental changes taking place south of us.

At once, however, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine came to the front where isthmian projects were mooted. We need not follow all the many projects. If European capital was to pay for the piercing of the isthmus, naturally it would require some Government or other to whom the capitalists were subjects to back up their endeavors, and this never could mean anything else, in the end, but Government control. Take, for example, the Suez Canal. It was built with French money, and France was to be the predominating power in the Levant. Then came the tumble of France, and the astute Disraeli's coup de maitre when he bought up the canal and transferred it to England. Then followed as a necessity the English occupation of Egypt. We may go further than that. It would be possible to cut another canal through the African sands and make it a rival to the Suez one, but it would useless, for to all intents and purposes the Red Sea is more English than is the English Channel.

England's efforts, if not directed to the actual, practical work of digging and spending her money, has been mainly that of guarding and holding the country contiguous to any canal. England plays, or has played, the wisest game, which is the waiting one. That is her old-established and conservative method.

The author describes in full the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he presents what are the most important clauses in it. It is perfectly true that the treaty was secretly concluded and "rushed through the Senate." The popular and mistaken idea was that Great Britain "had abandoned her policy of encroachment forever," and was to cooperate with our Government henceforth in the peaceful solution of the transit problem." But as Mr. Keasbey expresses it, Mr. Clayton laid down his hand at the very outset of the diplomatic game, leaving all the trump cards with Sir Henry Bulwer. England held Honduras and the coast approaches to the canal, for, as Sir Henry understood it, the engagements of the settlements did not apply to Honduras or its dependencies. As far as we were concerned, it was a treaty leaving matters precisely as they were before. Many disputes have arisen since over that treaty, and they have not yet been arranged. We cannot say to-day that England has shown the least disposition to bully about these possessions. She calmly awaits coming events. Conditions are very much changed, and likely to be more changed in the immediate future.

The de Lesseps canal matter the author fully explains, and also what are its present conditions. The chances may be that this canal project may be completed some day, but whether by France or the United States we do not know. It is the Nicaragua Canal to which Mr. Keasbey draws particular attention. Estimates of cost run up to $88,000,000, and the probability is that fully 50 per cent. will have to be added to the sum, or to make it within bounds a round $150,000,000. Again, it may be said to the credit of England that in this Nicaragua project she has thrown no unnecessary obstacles in our way. On our part we have agreed that the sovereignty of Nicaragua is to be respected, and we are still "under obligations to Great Britain to see that the terms of the time-worn Clayton-Bulwer treaty be preserved." The quotations which follow will help to elucidate the author's text.

"On M. de Lesseps's return to Europe, after arranging matters successfully in the United States, he undertook an extensive lecturing tour through England, Holland, Belgium, and France in order to arouse enthusiasm over the Panama Canal. The route, he said, had now been examined by competent engineers, and found to be 'much easier and less expensive' than was thought. The Suez Canal was a gigantic work, de Lesseps declared, in comparison with the 'bagatelle of the Chagres difficulties.' American opposition, he had discovered, only arose from envy of 'la gloire Française.' He had won over prominent statesmen of the United States, and now an 'entente cordiale' had been arranged. Then de Lesseps still chose very wisely to avoid the underlying political issue, and to appeal to the European pocketbook instead."

"At the proper moment, when enthusiasm was sufficiently aroused, de Lesseps issued his second prospectus, on Nov. 15, 1880, announcing that the Technical Commission had reduced the number of cubic yards to be excavated, and thus considerably lowered the cost, and that the contractors, MM. Couvreux and Hersent, were now 'ready' to undertake the construction of the canal for $120,000,000. Then, to dissipate the absurd rumor started by his enemies, that the people of the United States in any way objected to the project, de Lesseps pointed with pride to 'the full co-operation of the great and powerful American banking houses,' which, he said, 'shows the results of my trip to the United States.' The effect of such diplomacy was really astounding. When the subscription books were opened, so well had the preliminary moneys been expended in influencing public opinion, that instead of the 600,000 shares offered for sale over a million were immediately subscribed for at a par value of 500f. each. There were indeed more than one hundred thousand eager applicants, for the most part consisting of small proprietors and women, and thus each bidder had to be contented with but from one-fourth to one-third the number of shares he or she had subscribed for."

"The final crash of the Panama Canal came Dec. 14, 1888. A parliamentary inquiry was at once instituted in the hopes of saving the enterprise, but its revelations only brought about still more calamitous results, as we shall presently see. Work on the canal was soon after discontinued, and with all the funds that had passed through its hands the company had only succeeded in excavating between fifteen and twenty miles of the least difficult portions of the canal, leaving still the most difficult portion to be dug through the interior. The official liquidator then found that the canal had already cost over $262,000,000, whereas de Lesseps had declared that $120,000,000 would complete the work. Of this sum $100,000,000 had gone in the works, however, the rest having been either paid out in Paris or squandered in Panama. Salaries, profits, commissions, and the like swallowed up $88,000,000, while something approaching $32,000,000 had been paid for floating the various loans. The total expenses in Paris for the eight years amounted, in themselves, to over $75,000,000. Or, as one of the Committee on New Proposals put it, one-third of the funds was spent legitimately, one-third squandered, and one-third stolen."

"Just as the States of Europe are still competing among themselves for supremacy in Asia and Africa, so was the original contest over the American continent likewise purely inter-European in character, and though the facts in the case have since been considerably altered the traditions of this earlier conflict are still kept alive in the diplomatic world. Regarded from the standpoint of past history, therefore, America, like Asia and Africa, still continues a field of possible activity on the part of the inhabitants of the Old World. The independent Americans think differently, it is true, but then their claim to the exclusive control of the continent has not yet been recognized abroad, and until they establish their diplomatic demands they cannot well expect to be left to their own devices in the management of the affairs of the New World. Thus, in spite of the logic of geography, and perhaps of economics as well, traditional influences naturally induce the European States to regard themselves as necessary parties to any contract for the international realization of the westerly canal route."

To conclude this matter of making a waterway across the isthmus, the Nicaragua Canal being the more ready of accomplishment, what we want is absolute political control of the route. Much as might be hoped from arbitration in a matter of this moment, the foreigner, because he must be biased, never would side with us. The Monroe doctrine, though an imperative necessity to us as Americans, the foreigner does not appreciate.

*THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE. A Political History of the Isthmus Transit, &c. By Lindley Miller Keasbey. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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A Danish Hunting Supper.

From "Hopkins's Pond," by Robert T. Morris.

The tables are creaking with solid sections of brown, juicy, steaming roasts and piles of mealy potatoes enveloped in hot fog, and long, white platters of whole salmon, through whose tender torn skin the pink flakes and streaks of white fat look all ready for the limpid golden butter sauce which stands in the brimming full dishes near-by. Tall, handsome Danish girls are running hither and thither with chicken soup for this man and hare soup for that man, and extricating order from chaos on the table with a marvelous degree of skill. Good nature is rampant, and the fast-delivered hearty speeches are followed by rousing echoing cheers. Cries of "Skol! Skol!" follow every toast in which the Yankee is mentioned with a vigor which shows how deep and real their feelings of hospitality are, and men come from distant tables to express friendly sentiments toward America and Americans in general